



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, *Acting Secretary to Government.*
BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, *Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.*
BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1815.

[NO. 177.]

Notification.

THE Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following Order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, be published for General Information.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 24th of September, 1814.

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas the order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, dated the first day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, for regulating the trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope, has ceased and determined, the Act under the authority of which the said order was issued having expired: And whereas by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to continue until the Twenty-fifth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, an Act for regulating the trade to the Isle of Malta, and to revive and continue, for the same period several Acts relating to the trade to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the bringing and landing certain prize goods in Great Britain," His Majesty is authorised, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time, to give such directions, and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce to and from the said settlement, and the territories and dependencies thereof, as to His Majesty in Council, shall appear most expedient and salutary, any thing contained in an Act passed in the Twelfth year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation," or in an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth years, of the Reign of His Majesty King William the Third, intituled "An Act, for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade;" or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force relating to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament, Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that it shall and may be lawful, until further order, for all Ships and Vessels belonging to the subjects of any Country or State in amity with His Majesty, to enter into the Ports of the said settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, for the purpose of repairs and refreshment only, in which case, a part of the Cargoes of such Ships and Vessels may be permitted to be disposed of for the purpose of defraying the expences of such repairs or refreshment; and that it shall also be lawful for any Vessels belonging to the subjects of any Country or State in amity with His Majesty, to import into the Ports of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, any articles of provisions, with the permission of the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, first had and obtained, by licence in writing under his Signature, which licence he is hereby empowered to grant; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid, is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, the Growth, Produce, or manufacture of the Countries

to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, legally imported into the said settlement, or into the territories or dependencies thereof, may be exported from the said settlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof, to the Ports of the United Kingdom, subject to the Rules and regulations contained in an Act passed in the Fifty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for continuing in the East-India Company for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same, and for Regulating the Trade to and from the places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter" or to any Ports or places to which a trade in such articles is permitted to be carried on from the said settlement or the territories or dependencies thereof, under the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament intituled "An Act for the further regulation of the trade to and from the places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company" and subject to the Rules and regulations in the said Act contained, in British Ships or Vessels, or in such Ships or Vessels that shall have been built within the territories belonging to the East-India Company, or in the Ports under the immediate protection of the British flag in the East-Indies, and that it shall in like manner be lawful to export from the said settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, or its territories or dependencies, in British Ships or Vessels, or in such Ships or Vessels that shall have been built within the territories belonging to the East-India Company, or in the Ports under the immediate protection of the British flag in the East-Indies, to any Ports or Places to which trade may be lawfully carried on from the said settlement or its territories or dependencies any articles of British or of European produce or manufacture, which shall have been legally imported into the said settlement or the territories or dependencies thereof, provided, however, that nothing in this order contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit a trade in Tea between the Cape of Good Hope, or its territories or dependencies, and the Countries to the Eastward thereof, or from the said settlement, and its territories or dependencies to the ports of the United Kingdom, nor to permit any vessel under the burthen of Three Hundred and Fifty Tons, to export from the said settlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof, to the ports of the United Kingdom, any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any Countries situated within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, and it is His Royal Highness's further pleasure, that the trade and commerce to and from the said settlement and the territories and dependencies thereof, shall be subject to such of the Laws of Trade and Navigation and the Rules and regulations thereof, as would have affected the same, if this order had not been made, except so far as such Laws are contrary to this present order.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary Directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

A true copy,

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

By Order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
July 5, 1815. }

ADDITIONAL

Custom-house Regulation.

THE exemption from payment of Duties allowed by the 5th article of Exports in the Government Custom-house Regulations, which took effect from the 1st May last, is not considered to extend to the Ports of Sumanap and the Islands dependant thereon.

The Duties on articles therein referred to will continue at Sumanap and the dependant Islands, according to the rates existing heretofore, but on all other articles the Duties will be levied at these Ports in conformity with the present General Regulations.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 9th, 1815.

AMPLIATIE OP HET

Tol huis Reglement.

DE uitzondering in het betalen van Gerechtigheeden toegestaan by het 5de artikel van het Gouvernements Tolhuis Reglement, met betrekking tot de uitgevoerd wordende goederen, in werking gekomen zedert primo Mei dezes jaars, is niet toepasselyk op de Havens van Sumanap, en onderhorige Eilanden.

De Gerechtigheeden op goederen daar in genoemd, zullen te Sumanap, en onderhorige Eilanden op den ouden voet geheeven worden; doch alle andere koopmanschappen zullen in gemelde Havens subject zyn aan de bepalingen by de tegenswoordige algemeene Regulatien gemaakt.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 9de July, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 1st August next, will be exposed to Public Sale at Sourabaya, a quantity of JAPAN COPPER.

Payment to be made in Silver, 10 per cent. at the time of Sale, and the remainder on delivery.

The Copper to be cleared out within one month from the time of Sale, in failure whereof, the Copper will be re-sold for ready-money to the highest bidder, and any deficiency arising therefrom to be made good by the original purchaser.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

SOURABAYA, 26th June, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven, dat op primo Augustus aanstaande, een party JAPANSCH KOPER, publiek te Sourabaya, zal verkogt worden.

De betaling zal geschieden in zilver geld, een tiende der kooppenningen moet op het oogenblik der verkoping en het overige by de aflevering betaald worden.

Het koper moet binnen den tyd van een maand na de Vendutie worden afgehaald, of zal anderszints ten tweedemaal voor gereed geld aan de meestbiedenden verkogt worden,

en het minder rendement zal in zodanig geval gedragen worden door de eerste koopers.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Governor in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van 't Gouv.

SOURABAYA, den 16de Juni, 1815.

Notice.

DIVINE Service will be performed by the Acting Chaplain at Weltevreden, on the 27th instant, at sun-rise in the Barrack fitted up for that purpose.

C ASSEY,

Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA, 11th July, 1815.

Notification.

H Having been reported to Government, that many Persons in the Town and Suburbs of Batavia have omitted to pay the regulated Tax on Cocoa-nut Trees for the year 1814-15, Notice is hereby given, that in the event of their failing to do so on or before the 15th proximo, they will become liable to the fine prescribed by the regulations for non-payment of similar taxes within the limited period, and the same will be forthwith levied accordingly.

By order of the Vice-President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 6, 1815.

Notificatie.

HET Gouvernement ervaren hebbende dat veel personen in Batavia en diens voorsteeden nalaatig zyn in het betalen der bepaalde belasting op de Klapper Bomen voor het jaar 1814 en 15, zoo wordt hiermede kennis gegeven dat diegenen welke verzuimen zulks voor den 15de der volgende maand te doen, zullen vervallen in de boete welke by de bestaande Reglementen is bepaald op het niet betaalen van soortgelyke belastingen binnen den bepaalden tyd, en welke boete dien ten gevolge zonder verwyf zal ingevorderd worden.

Ter ordonnantie van de Vice President in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sect. van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 6de July 1815.

Notice

IS hereby given, that Tenders, for the purchase of EDIBLE BIRD'S NESTS by private contract, will be received by the Secretary to the Commercial Committee, from this date until the 15th instant.

The Tenders to specify the quantity required, the quality, whether first or second sort, the price offered for the same per pecul (silver) and the name of the party with those of two Securities for the payment of the amount within the period of two months.

Tenders for the purchase of TIN, will also be received in the same manner.

By order of the Vice-President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
6th July 1815. }

HIERNEEVENS wordt kennis gegeven, dat aanvragen tot den Verkoop uit de hand van VOGEL NESTJES, door den Secretaris van het Kommercieel Kommitte, zullen ontvangen worden van heeden af tot den 15de dezer maand.

De aanvragen zullen moeten specificeren de hoeveelheid Vogel Nestjes welke men begeert te koop, het soort 1ste of 2de de prys welke men biedt voor een Pickol in Zilver, en de naamen zo van de koper als van twee personen welke zich als borgen interponceren

voor de betaling van het montant, binnen den tyd van twee maanden.
Schriftelyke verzoeken tot den inkoop van TIN, zullen in zelve voege ontvangen worden.
Ter ordonnantie van de Vice President in Rade.
C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv.
BATAVIA,
den 6de July, 1815.

Publication.

THE Vice-President in Council having been pleased to direct by resolution of the 14th ultimo, that in consequence of a proposition of the Bench of Magistrates on the subject, made on application of the Church-warden, the following Church Duties and Fees, which have hitherto been paid after a calculation of the Old Batavia Paper Currency, should be increased and paid henceforth according to the proportion which the present circulating currency bears to the value of the said Batavia paper at the time the payment of the above-mentioned duties were established, as it has been experienced that by the present mode of payment thereof the income of the Church is by no means sufficient to cover the necessary expenses.

So is it that the Bench of Magistrates, having by the above mentioned resolution, been authorized thereto, do hereby notify for public information, that in future for Weddings, Burials, &c. the following Duties and Fees shall be paid to the Church, viz.

For each Wedding taking place in the Church on Sunday morning, Sp. Doll. 1, or Java Rs. 2	6
For each Wedding in the afternoon, Spanish Dollars 5, or Rupees 11	
For each Wedding at private places, Spanish Dollars 20, or Rupees 44	
For each Wedding on particular days, either at Church or at private places, Spanish Dollars 30, or Rupees 68	

These Fees to be collected by the Church Warden, on a receipt to be produced by the parties to the Minister previous to the consummation of Marriage.

Persons wishing to become Married, and coming to Church after the third bell-ringing, shall pay a fine of Spanish Dollars 25, or Rupees 55

The Church Duties on Burials to be fixed as follows:—

For each Christian Corpse, in an ordinary grave, Rupees 2	
Ditto ditto, in a vaulted grave, Rupees 5	
For each Slave Corpse, Rupee 1	

The hire of Palls to be increased as follows:

For a Pall formerly of Rix Dollars 4, Rupees 1	
Ditto ditto ditto 6, 2	
Ditto ditto ditto 8, 4	
Ditto ditto ditto 12, 15	

For hire of each Chair in the Church to be paid Spanish Dollars 2, or Rupees 4-12 annually, commencing with the 1st January, 1816.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, 1st July, 1815.

Publikatie.

ZYNE Excellentie den Vice President in Rade, by besluit van den 14de Juny j.l. goed gevonden hebbende, om ingevolge eene voordragt van de Bank van Magistraten ten dien einde op verzoek van den Kerk-meester gedaan, de navolgende Kerk-gerechtigheden, welke tot nu toe na de berekening van oud Bataviaasch Credit Papier betaald zyn geworden; te verhogen en te bepalen op eene voet naastenby gelykstandig met de waarde van gem. Credit Papier ten tyde dat de betaling der voormelde Gerechtigheden zyn ingevoerd.—Alzo gebleken is dat by de tot heden plaats gevonden hebbende betaling, de inkomsten van de Kerk op verre na niet toereikende zyn om de onkosten aan dezelve te bestyden.

Zo is het dat President en Magistraten van Batavia, als daar toe by het geciteerde besluit geautoriseerd zynde, Adverteren by dezen tot informatie van het Publick,—dat voortaan by Huwelyken, Begravenissen &c. de navolgende Kerk-gerechtigheden zullen moeten worden betaald, te weten:

Voor ieder Huwelyk voltrekking des Zondags voor de middag in de Kerk, Sp. Ds. 1 of Rp. 2	6
Dito do. na de middag, 5 of 11	
Dito do. op particul. plaatsen, 20 of 44	
Dito op buitengewone dagen het zy in de Kerk of op particuliere plaatsen, 30 of 66	

Deze Gerechtigheden zullen aan de Kerk-meester betaald worden op een door hem te verlenen bewys, het welk door de partijen aan de Leeraar voor de Huwelyks voltrekking zal moeten vertoond worden.

Personen welke na het derde gelui ter Kerk komen om getrouwd te worden, zullen een boete betalen van Sp. Dl. 25 of Rp. 55

De Gerechtigheden op Begravenissen zullen voortaan bepaald zyn als volgt.

Voor ieder Christen Lyk, in een ordinaar Graf Rp. 2	
Dito in een Graf-kelder, 5	
Voor ieder Slave Lyk, 1	

De Muur van Doodkleden zal zyn.—

Voor een Doodkleed, bevorens van Rds. 4 Rp. 1
Dito dito 6 — 2
Dito dito 8 — 4
Dito dito 12 — 15
Zullende eindelyk aan Huur voor ieder Stoel in de Kerk, jaarlyksch betaald moeten worden Spaanse Matten 2 of Roppen 4 12, ingaande met den 1 January 1816.
Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistraten voormeld.
J. C. SCHMIDT,
Secretaris.
BATAVIA,
den 1ste July 1815.

Advertisement

ON a communication from the Resident of Japara, Mr. J. A. Doornik, Notice is hereby given, that on the 17th June 1815, to the Westward of Poolo Mandalika was taken from the Pirates, two wing Boats (sintiks) loaded with 26 bags of cotton, whoever can prove to be the proprietor of the above mentioned vessels and cargo may apply at the Resident's Office at Japara for further information.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, 7 July, 1815.

Advertentie.

OP eene communicatie van den Hoer J. A. Doornik, Resident te Japara, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat op den 17de Juny dezes Jaars 1815, bestewen Poeloe Mandalika op den zeeroeveren heroverd zynde twee vlerk-prauwen (Sintiks) beladen met zes en twintig Zakken Kapas, een ider recht van eigendom of evengezegde vaartuigen of derzelver lading sustinerende, zich kan adresseeren ten Residents Kantoor te Japara.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 7de July, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of many individuals having not yet paid the TAX ON SLAVES, neither the 1 per cent ASSESSMENT on the HOUSES, GARDENS, &c. within the Limits of Batavia, the collection of the two mentioned Taxes is prolonged until the 31st of August next, at the expiration of which period the defaulting parties will be proceeded against according to the existing Regulations.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, July 14, 1815.

Advertentie.

WORD bekend gemaakt, dat aangezien verscheidene Ingezeten, de IMPOSITIE op SLAVEN, en het 1 per cent op de GETAXEERDE WAARDE der HUIZEN, TUINEN, &c. binnen de Limiten van Batavia, nog niet hebben betaald, de tyd der ontfangst van de beide gen. Impositien is geprolonged tot den 31ste Augustus aanstaande zullende tegens die gene welke als dan nog in gebreke gebleven zyn, worden geprocedeert na de existerende wetten en ordonnantien.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 14 July, 1815.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to or having claims on the Estate of the late WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esquire, of the Honorable Company's Civil Service at Penang, are requested to pay their Debts and make known their Claims to the undermentioned Executors on or before the 1st of August 1815.

C. ASSEY,
J. DALGAIRNS.
Batavia, 30th June, 1815.

WANTED

FOR THE

Ship MAITLAND,

A MEDICAL Gentleman to proceed in her to England. For particulars enquire of Captain Wm. KINSEY, at No. 27, Tyger-street, at Batavia.

IEMAND geneegen zynde, en daar toe de vereischte bekwaamheden hebbende, om zich als Doctor te engageeren op het Schip MAITLAND, naar Engeland gediseneerd, gelieve zich daar toe te adresseeren aan den Captein Wm. KINSEY, te vinden in No. 27 op de Tygers Gragt, te Batavia.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 17de July, 1815.
VOOR de Woning van Gerrit Kool, staande op de Voorrey buiten de Rotterdammer Poort, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismeubelen, en al het geen wat ten dage der Verkoopng zal worden opgeveild.

Op Dingsdag, den 18de July, 1815.
VOOR het huis No. 27, staande aan de westzyde van de Tygers Gragt, van diverse met de Schepen Bengal Merchant en Maitland aangebragte Provision en andere goederen, als—Bengaalse Tarwe in zakken, Goeny zakken in Balen, Madeira Wyn in heele pypen, Hookah Tabak en Sigaren, Cyder en Perry op bottels, Kaasen, Keukezuur, Visch Sausen, Mostard, ingelegde Vruchten, gezoute Tongen, Haring, Kurke Proppen, &c.

Op Woensdag, Donderdag en Vrydag, zyn—de den 19, 20 en 21ste July, 1815.

OP de Equipagie Werf, voor reekening van het Gouvernement, van diverse Equipagie goederen, en Houtwerken, leggende op de Stapelplaats te Indramayo.

Op Zaterdag, den 15 July 1815.
Voordemiddag ten 9 uren.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Rade, vendutie worden gehouden voor deszelfs kantoor, van een Parthy Huismeubelen, Wagen en Paarden, als mede eenige Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken.

Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag den 15de July 1815.

IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, van meening ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welm. Hoogen Raade, des morgens ten 9 uren voor deszelfs Kantoor op de voorry, by wege van Executie te verkopen.

No. 1.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met vy steene Pedakken, met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Diest, in de Chinesee Camp, of in het westerveld het 4de deel van het blok O, Lettera A, sub No. 15.

2.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Woonhuis op de Chinesche manier getimmerd, zey Gebouwen, als mede drie steene Pedakken, alle met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stat op kleenteng, of in het westerveld het 4de deel van het blok M, sub No. 182.

3.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, gemerkt No. 85, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Diest in de Chinesche Camp, of in het westerveld het 5de deel van het blok O, sub No. 205.

4.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gel-geen binnen deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier of zoogenaamde avond Passer, in het blok F 1, sub No. 46.

Voorts zo als de gedachte vastigheden ter plaatze voorschreve gelegen, en toebehorende zyn No. 1, aan den Chines Tjoa Tjouwko; No. 2, aan den Chines J-o Houwtian; No. 3, aan den Chines Ong Hongko; en No. 4, aan de Moorinne Njey Saida, wyf van den Moor Hamiet Lebe.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht, actie of toezegging, op de voorschreven vastigheden zoude willen pretendieren en zich opseeeren tegen de voorschreven Executie en Verkoopng, die koomen by den voornoemden Sequester ten zynen Kantoor voornoemd, verklaaren de redenen van dien, by wien inmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen, en de Conditie der verkoop te zien zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreven vastigheden te koopen, die koomen ten dage uren en plaatze voorschreven, aanhooren de Conditie en doen hun profyt.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgaande klokke geslag, van de Puy van het Raadhuis, op Zaterdag den 1ste July 1815.

By my,
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

FOR SALE FOR READY-MONEY,
Just imported
By the ship MAITLAND,
HOOKAH TOBACCO,
AND
HOOKAH SNAKES,
Apply at No. 27, Tyger-street, Batavia.

Advertisement.

On TUESDAY the 20th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUT-CRY,
Before the house No. 27, Tyger-street,
A QUANTITY OF

BENGAL Wheat, in bags—Gunny Bags, in bales—Madeira Wine, in pipes—Hookah Snakes and Tobacco, and Segars, imported on the ship Maitland—also a quantity of Cyder and Perry, in bottles—Fish Sauces—Mustard—preserved Fruits—Cheeses—Neat Tongues—Herrings, in kegs—Corks, &c. lately imported on the ship Bengal Merchant.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN THE AVENUE
Within the Gate leading to the Castle at BATAVIA,
ON THE 29th INSTANT,
A NUMBER OF VERY VALUABLE MACASSAR
And

Beema Ponies,
Well adapted for the Saddle and Carriage.

The Macassar Ponies are remarkable for swiftness and eagerness in Deer Hunting; several Ponies now offered for Sale, have each overtaken upwards of one hundred Deer.

The sweet temper and good qualities of the Macassar and Beema breed of Horses, are too well known on Java to need any further recommendation.

WANTED.

£ 181-19-9.

FOR the use of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, the sum of One hundred and eighty one Pounds, nineteen shillings, and nine pence sterling, for which Bills will be granted on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. Army Agents, London, at forty days sight. Tenders will be received on or before the 1st August.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Forbes, Commanding.

R. MACQUEEN, Capt.
Act'g Pay Master, 78th Regt.
WELTEVREEDEN, July 5, 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers having on the 1st instant dissolved the Co-partnership Firm of TIMMERMAN THYSSEN and WESTERMANN, under which they have carried on business for several years; they therefore request that all Persons resident on this Island, having Claims upon the said Firm, or being indebted thereto, will state their Demands, and settle their outstanding accounts with the least possible delay.

J. S. TIMMERMAN THYSSEN,
B. W. WESTERMANN.
Batavia, 6th July, 1815.

Advertentie.

DE ondergeteekenden op den 1ste dezer gedissolveert hebbende hunne Compagnieschap van handel, sedert verscheidene Jaren bestaan hebbende onder de firma van Timmerman Thyssen en Westermann, verzoeken daar om allen en een iegelyk op dit Eiland, welke van de voorschreve firma iets mogten te vorderen hebben, dan wel daar aan verschuldigd zyn, de uitstaande reekeningen met het minst mogelyk verwyf te verevenen.

J. S. TIMMERMAN THYSSEN,
B. W. WESTERMANN,
BATAVIA, den 6 July 1815.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on, or being indebted to the Estate of the late J. SCHNEBBELIE, Esq. are requested to state their Claims and pay their Debts to the undermentioned Executors.

P. G. SIBERG,
R. van PREHN,
B. W. WESTERMANN.
Batavia, 13th July, 1815.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he keeps to let

Carriages & Horses,
in the Cantonments at Weltevreden.
P. REYSING.

THE Java Almanac AND Directory.

THE above Valuable Publication, which contains much useful and interesting information, having been published,—Subscribers who have not yet received their Copies are requested to send for them, together with the amount of Subscription.

A few Copies are disposable to Non-Subscribers at Ja. Rs. 10 each.

Advertisement.

J. B. SLOANE, Merchant and Shop-keeper, No. 1, Newport-street, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that as it is his intention of disposing of his remaining Stock on hand, by Public Auction, on an early day, he will decline selling any thing more in the retail way after the 16th instant, and requests that all Outstanding Debts may be immediately discharged.

N. B.—Mr. SLOANE offers for Private Sale his House and extensive Premises.

For Sale,

THAT well-known and elegant VILLA, lately occupied by *Colonel BURSLEM*, at Campong Macassar, being just half way to Chemangees; there is an excellent range of Out-houses attached, and the grounds laid out in the most judicious and tasteful manner. A most comfortable and desirable situation for any Gentleman, whose avocation induces him to be resident near Batavia.

For particulars apply to Mr. DeVeer, at the office of the Deputy Barrack-master General at Weltevreden.

June 29.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, The House and Ground,

BELONGING TO

MAJOR GRIFFITHS,

On the Eastern bank of the Slokan on the road leading to Cornelis.

For particulars apply to Mr. KRAUSE, Newport-street, Batavia.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP, Het HUIS en GROND

TOEBEHOORENDE AAN

Major GRIFFITHS,

aan de oost zyde van de Slokan op de weg van MEESTER CORNELIS.

Nader te bevragen by de Heer Krause, in de Nieuwpoort Straat.

VOOR HET NEGOTIE-HUIS

VAN

JAN VELTHUYSEN,

OF DE

VOORREY,

LEGT TER VERKOOP EEN

HOUD-CHAMPANG,

Te bevragen ten Gemelden Huize.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te vorderen heeft van, of verschuldigd is, aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer *Hendrik Buys*, in leeven Deputy Accountant te Sourabaya, gelieve daarvan opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van den 24ste Juny tot den 24ste July, aan de Heeren *J. L. van Nydenheim* en *C. Rosemeier*, Testamentaire Executeuren te Sourabaya, en aan den teekenaar als gesupstiteerde alhier.

Samarang den 14de Juny 1815.

J. A. POTHOFF.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn te betalen aan den Boedel van wylen *JAN CAROL HILLEBRINK*, (in leeven Lieutenant en Adjutant der Burgerey alhier,) werden verzogt daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van Ses Weeken, gerekend van heeden af, aan den Testamentaire Exccuteur *JOHANNES WOLFF*.

Batavia den 15de July 1815.

Advertentie.

D E geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn te betalen, aan den Boedel van wylen *Mejuffrouw Elisabeth Petronella van Rossum weduwe Ras*, werden verzogt opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand (gerekend van heeden den 1ste July 1815.) aan de Executeuren *P. D. Boudewyns* en *F. P. Seena*.

Batavia den 1ste July 1815.

Advertentie.

D E geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn te betalen aan, den boedel van wylen *Johannes Wynbergen*, werden verzogt daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand (gerekend van heeden af tot ultimo dezer) aan den Testamentaire Exccuteur *C. C. Schubert*.

Batavia den 1ste July 1815.

GETROUWT te Samarang, den 8ste July 1815, door den wel Eerwaarde Heer *FREDERICUS MONTANUS, B. G. Sartorius*, met de jonge *Juffrouw G. H. Cornelius*, enigste Dochter van de Major der Genie, *Cornelius*.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR,

In my last communication, it was briefly attempted to sketch a few of the prominent causes giving rise to the acknowledged unhealthiness of Batavia. In this, I shall state the converse of what was laid down in that paper, and, in a mannerequally limited, endeavour to point out the leading circumstances operating to render the suburbs so remarkably salubrious, in comparison with the town itself.—In this investigation it will be unnecessary to dwell upon the state of health existing among the troops quartered in the cantonments of *Weltevreden*, and the station of *Chimangis*. For, as the barracks in both instances (although at the former station, with the exception of those consisting of two stories which are unobjectionable, we find them not built upon a plan likely to be recommended by an English Engineer) are sufficiently ventilated, and exposed to the free action of the pure atmosphere and climate of the island, if the assertions contained in my former letter be correct, we should expect to find no particular diseases prevalent in those places. Accordingly such is actually observed to be the case;—the state of excellent health enjoyed by His Majesty's Regt. quartered at present in the cantonments of *Weltevreden*, and the Battalion of Volunteers, lately stationed at *Chimangis*, are proofs both certain and satisfactory of the climate agreeing equally with Europeans and Natives, when uninfluenced by the baneful customs existing in Batavia and its neighbourhood. Out of about 700 men, of which the European corps is composed, not more, I am given to understand, than from 20 to 30, on an average, are found in Hospital monthly, and of these there are but few that can be considered serious or bad cases. The Battalion of Sepoys, during a residence of eight months at *Chimangis*, lost not a man in the whole period from any disease that can be termed peculiar to the island; and at the time the corps moved from thence to quarters at *Weltevreden*, not above 30, out of 400 men, were, on account of sickness, absent from duty; and of these not one could actually be considered as afflicted with a dangerous disorder, while for the two months preceding, not an individual of any description had died there belonging to the Battalion.

These facts speak for themselves, and are, in truth, of more value in favour of Java than volumes of calumnies sedulously spread to the detriment of this beautiful island:—they are facts, which, admitting of no equivocal interpretation, afford undeniable testimony to the positions I am anxious to maintain, and evidently prove that either wilful misrepresentation, or stupidity so gross, that it almost amounts to culpability, must have given origin to all which has been said and written against it. By an acquaintance with such gratifying circumstances we are led to a knowledge of the unexpected truth, that no country is in reality more healthy than Java, if the climate be allowed fair play;—that it may be said far to exceed Bengal in point of salubrity, when the air is permitted to circulate unobstructed, and unpolluted by adventitious contingencies, which form indeed the fatal result of pernicious, but incidental, and artificial causes. It is on this account, therefore, that the suburbs of Batavia, and their immediate vicinity, are known to be less sickly than the town. In the latter, every house, properly speaking, exhibits neither more nor less than a species of dungeon, and that too not of the very best kind, in which both the air, and

light of Heaven are subjected to total exclusion for about eighteen out of 24 hours. But in such places as *Molenvliet*, *Ryswick*, *Jacatra*, and *Guning-Saharee*, notwithstanding the unnatural, and extraordinary custom of effectually prohibiting the entrance of the smallest particle of air, is rigorously kept up, in consequence of the buildings being situated at a distance from each other, in the middle of compounds of various dimensions, the circulation and draught are less confined, and, whether their possessors will or no, ventilation taking place, an atmosphere succeeds much superior in its quality to that circulating within the dwellings of the Batavian inhabitants. Hence, and from no other reason, the presence of all the good effects generally experienced by invalids on quitting Batavia, and the increased degree of health constantly reigning within its environs. What has now been mentioned tends to corroborate very strongly the foregoing remarks, respecting the great salubrity of the mild air, and temperate climate of Java. Thus, to the superior degree of circulation, and it alone, in the suburbs, as just noticed, can be ascribed the absence of fevers, and other dangerous disorders, since, through the whole of these extensive streets, an attentive observer will be unable to perceive a single house placed in a spot, which can, with no stretch of propriety, be termed a healthy situation. After taking considerable trouble to ascertain the reality of this curious fact, I have completely failed in detecting one of these buildings, out of the hundreds existing, erected on a piece of ground, that, in *Bengal*, would be selected for a plate calculated to afford relief in cases of impaired health:—the whole being either totally surrounded by ditches of putrid water, and plantations of moist and spreading trees, or in their immediate neighbourhood.—And yet, under such manifest disadvantages, are these habitations proved to be nearly, if not altogether, as free from disease, as the most magnificent houses situated in the healthiest spots of the Lower parts of India. Such, then, form a small number of the obstacles against which the salubrious air of this fine island has to contend.—In places where the circumstances described only partially exist, we find the ambient atmospheric air without other assistance whatever, enabled to overcome them, and in a manner which a climate, similar to that of *Calcutta*, would probably be resorted to for the same purpose in vain. But in Batavia, where the utmost extent of human ingenuity appears to have been exerted with success to pollute, and render the surrounding atmosphere unwholesome, as in the power of man to make it, the climate is absolutely defeated, and prevented from producing those beneficial effects which Nature intends this island to be blessed with, and which nothing, except the most wanton and capable neglect, could ever cause it to be deprived.

Permit me, Sir, in this place to make one remark on a reason often assigned, for so industriously shutting the doors and windows of houses built within the limits of Batavia. The cause of this lamentable, and never sufficiently to be reprobated custom, the perpetual source of filth, misery, disease, and death, is said to originate in an anxious desire the Dutch population possess to exclude the sea breeze, a description of wind, supposed, or known in their opinion, to be accompanied with the most terrible consequences. Now, upon reflection, can any argument be more positively absurd;—any deductions to be founded upon it being altogether untenable, and destitute of any connection with truth. For, upon what pretext can it possibly be asserted, that a vast column of air, daily formed from an immense distance at sea, traversing many leagues of a pure and great tract of ocean, can become on a sudden so virulently tainted, on passing over an extent of only a few yards upon reaching the shore of Batavia, as to receive a new and direct tendency to destroy human life, so soon as this unhappily chances to be placed within the sphere of its influence. Indeed, general observation and common sense inform us such apprehensions are far from being correct.—At *Weltevreden*, and the country higher towards the Mountains, this breeze is encouraged by every means within the power of the English inhabitants, who find the wind from the sea, instead of proving pernicious, to be most pleasant and beneficial. But, Sir, can there rationally exist a doubt of the same good effects being experienced in the City, were similar means employed to produce them. For what person, after parading for upwards of an hour through three or four hot and suffocating streets, ever found himself otherwise than relieved by ascending the elevation at the *Bhoom*, and inhaling freely a refreshing draught of pure air from the Ocean.—Admitting, however, for the sake of the argument, & to the fullest extent the advocates for this erroneous conception may demand, every deleterious consequence imagined to result from the presence of the sea breeze, let me ask, are not the measures taken to counteract these

suppositious evils, precisely the reverse of those which ought to be employed? And are they not directly calculated, instead of preventing to increase the whole of this imaginary mischief, and create disease where none existed before? Thus, we should suppose it perfectly obvious even to the meanest capacity, that, upon a door or window, if only by chance, happening to be left open but for an instant, the house to which such aperture belongs must be immediately filled with a volume of atmosphere, understood to be attended with effects of the most fatal nature.—But what succeeds? The dwelling being full of unhealthy air brought from the sea, must continue in this unwholesome state *ad ultimum*, for the door and windows are speedily shut, and being kept closed with the utmost care, no exit of course is allowed to the enclosed volume of noxious vapour, that, from being incarcerated in a prison of no very favourable description, becomes stagnant and loathsome to a dreadful degree. On the contrary, did the house present the means of ventilation, not only would the impure air, if such it be, find a ready passage out, but, by the constant preservation of circulation, a new atmosphere would be formed, deprived of the deleterious effluvia which might have been conveyed by the external air.—Believe me, Sir, the inhabitants of Batavia may rest assured: the cause of their distress does not reside in the salutary breeze, wafted from the sea, which is, indeed, a wise and beneficent dispensation of Providence to produce health, and preserve life in tropical climates, but in that most loathsome, and pestiferous of all atmospheres, poisoning the confined chambers of their own closed and pent up houses; an atmosphere which no stranger ever yet entered without feeling instantly sensible of its sickly effects, struck by the overcoming potency of its disagreeable smell, and the nervous head-ach that usually ensues. It is to this, and the cause producing it, namely, heavy window pannels and shutters, doors composed of strong plank, shut during the day, and at night secured with large bars, and ponderous chains of iron—every avenue to a current of air blocked up with fat Cupids, or ill-shaped flower-pots, containing flowers, which certainly never fell under classification by *Linnaeus*, and forming cumbersome frames for thick panes of diaphanous glass, so nicely and tightly fitted, that not a breath of wind can ever hope to obtain access between them; and as this were not enough, lest the most trifling particle of this hateful intruder denominated fresh-air, should approach, the interior is observed to be lined with thick curtains, more like ornaments fit to be employed in the hands of an undertaker, than articles of furniture in a dwelling, intended for the residence of health, comfort, and splendour; to all of which, as a suitable appendix may be added chilling floors composed of damp tiles or cold marble. It is to these, and similar causes we are to look for the origin of fevers weekly destroying numbers—and while such are permitted to exist, friend after friend may be followed to the grave, with woe painted in our faces, and severe affliction in our hearts, and we may continue to repine at the fatal climate of Batavia without ever receiving even a transient hope, through the utmost extent of Medical skill, or friendly attention, to avert evils originating solely in mistaken domestic habits, which the climate, if not thwarted in an unaccountable manner, would of itself in fallibly prevent.—If Batavia, in the construction of its buildings, possessed but one half of those advantages apparent in the houses of *Calcutta*, which is situated in a far more unhealthy spot:—if but a quarter, I may say, of the pains had been bestowed to render this city barely habitable, that have been, to all appearance, industriously taken at the expence of amazing labour and ingenuity, to make it the abode of disease and death, probably no town, even in the south of Europe, could have excelled this, at present, insalubrious spot, in point of purity of air, and general mildness of climate. Still, notwithstanding the closeness of the buildings to each other, the narrowness, and extreme heat of the streets, were the innumerable panes of glass to be knocked out of the Windows, the curtains pulled down, doors thrown open, the houses ventilated and ornamented with punkahs as in *Calcutta*, and other cities in India, there can be no question but that Batavia would be far preferable as a place of residence to the greater number of towns situated between the tropics, being a climate much more congenial to Europeans, than any to be found in the southern parts of Bengal or coast of India.

Were *Hollandus*, or any Dutchman in possession of equal acuteness, ability, and information; to attend to the circumstances now briefly pointed out, with a laudable intention of directing the colonists of Java in the road of improvement, he would deserve well, not merely, in my opinion, of them, but the human race generally. If this intelli-

[Continued after Poetry.]



ON THE DEATH OF SIR PETER PARKER.

BY LORD BYRON.

There is a tear for all that die,
A mourner o'er the humblest grave,
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And triumph weeps above the brave.

For them in Sorrow's purest sigh,
O'er Ocean's heaving bosom sent;
In vain their bones unburied lie—
All Earth becomes their monument!

A tomb is theirs on every page—
An epitaph on every tongue:
The present hours, the future age,
For them bewail—to them belong.

For them the voice of festal Mirth
Grows hushed—their name the only sound;
While deep Remembrance pours to Worth
The goblet's tributary round.

A theme to crowds that knew them not—
Lamented by admiring foes,
Who would not share their glorious lot?
Who would not die the death they chose?

And, gallant Parker! thus enshrined
Thy life, thy fall, thy fame, shall be;
And early Valour glowing find
A model in thy memory!

But there are breasts that bleed with thee,
In woe that glory cannot quell,
And shuddering hear of Victory,
Where one so dear, so dauntless, fell.

Where shall they turn to mourn thee less?
When cease to hear thy chieftain's name?
Time cannot teach forgetfulness,
While Grief's full heart is fed by Fame.

Alas! for them—though not for thee—
They cannot cease but weep the more;
Deep for the dead the grief must be,
Who ne'er gave cause to mourn before.

(Continued from the third Page.)

gent writer, instead of *mis-spending* his time with useless researches into the *prodigious* labours of his countrymen at the distance of 150 years, and flitting himself into a delusive dream, that things exist as they *were*, would look upon them as they *really are*, and show *what* they *ought* to be, who could deny him the meed his exertions would justly merit? Upon him as a *Hollander*, and zealous friend of his country, may these weak hints not be thrown away.—If reformation is ever to take place it must begin with some of the Colonists themselves, who not being educated under the influence of foreign customs, will be more likely to obtain the reputation of reasoning with impartiality and candour.—Were this the time to argue, it would be no very difficult matter to prove, in a town, situated as Batavia, for the last century and a half, no great degree of Literature could well exist. It is not when the mind is oppressed with the hourly apprehension of disease and death, enforced by daily example, and encouraged by public opinion, that any remarkable effort can be with justice expected;—nor are the construction of the Batavian Houses, it must be granted, more decidedly favourable to the *mental* than *corporeal* constitution.—In this place to throw down the gauntlet would be unnecessary, as it cannot be considered the intention of a letter, written merely to lay the foundation of a structure, I leave to others the more agreeable task of rearing. I conclude by remarking, that it is impossible for any stranger to *perambulate* the streets of the Java metropolis without calling forcibly to mind the words of scripture, as applicable to the dwellings of the inhabitants, "that they are like whited sepulchres, *fair without*, but *within* full of dead men's bones."

I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c.

BENEVOLOUS.

July 3, 1815.

P. S. In the above I have purposely omitted any description of the symptoms occurring in the *Batavia fever*, which, as far as my observation goes, with the exception of being certainly not infectious, precisely resemble those of the common Hospital or Jail fever in Europe. This subject, with some observations on the destructive use of spirits in this place, may probably at some future period be brought forward to the notice of your readers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.

July 8—Chinese brig *Lassem*, Ong Tesoo, from Amboyna 23d June.
Do. 9—Do. *Chuanhek*, Tan Toko, from Samarang 1st July.

DEPARTURES.

July 8—Ship *Maria Louisa*, H. Meyer, for Sourabaya.

Do. 10—H. C. C. Malabar, Lieut. Messburg, for Samarang.
Same day—H. C. C. *Nautilus*, gone for repairs to Rembang.—ship *Mysore*, Andrew Glass, for Samarang.
July 12—Schooner *Maria Louisa*, J. H. Vysma, for Sourabaya.
Do. 14—Brig *Sasanna*, Paketje, for Cheribon.

Vessels lying in Batavia-roads.
H. C. Gun-boat No. 6—ship Governor *Raffles*—do. Woodbridge—do. *Maitland*—do. *Venus*—do. *Theban*—do. *Elizabeth*—brig *Jane*—do. *Jonge Christina*—do. *Maria*—schooner *Tyger*—do. *Louisa*—brig *Tweed*—do. *Brikhan*—do. *Gamsaid*—do. *Gehin*—do. *Lassem*—do. *Chuanhek*—junk *Beuthay*—do. *Liohganseng*—do. *Tellay*—do. *Surley*—do. *Chatsing*.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 21, ship *Frederick and Maria*, A. N. Acres, from China, 21st January, Malacca, and last from Madras 11th April—Passengers; Major Marriot, in charge of eight grand Children of the late Tippoo Saib; Dr. Fawell, Captain Hunt, Mr. C. W. Hudson, and Mr. Budgen.
Ship *General Brown*, J. Kilpatrick, from Port Jackson, 19th Dec. last from Trincomalee, 12th April. Passengers; from Port Jackson, Captain T. Baker, and Mr. Smart, late of the ship *Betsy*. From Trincomalee, a Detachment of his Majesty's 66th Regiment; Mrs. Lascelles; Miss Wilson, and four Miss Lascelles.
23, ship *Ennore Transit*, (four masts) John Greig, from Madras—Passenger; Lieutenant Taylor, Engineers.
24, ship *L'Adelle*, Charles Etty, from Penang, 6th April.
Brig *Cyclops*, G. Harcourt, from Point-de-Gale 24th March.

DEPARTURES.

April 22, ship *Success*, F. Patrick, for Bombay.
23, Honorable Company's cruiser *Malabar*, Lieut. Hubburne, for Java.

Laying at Saugur, April 24th, Portuguese ship *Theresa*.

The following vessels are expected to leave Calcutta, this-day or to-morrow.
Ship *Duchess of Wellington*, Kidd, from China.
Brig *Lucky Billos*, M. Delgade, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March 22, H. C. ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Captain Kay, from Calcutta.
24, cutter *Maria*, Francisco, from Trincomalee, — Passenger; Mr. Ryder.
29, ship *Flinders*, Leigh, from Calcutta, 23d February, and Masulipatam, 16th March.
Brig *Fatimah*, Lachapel, from Rangoon, 1st March.
Schooner *Maria*, Khuler, from Colombo.
30, ship *Radnor*, Berkeley, from London, 28th July, and Port Louis, 18th January.
April 1, H. M. ship *Minden*, — Mackay, Esq. Captain, from Trincomalee, Tranquebar, and Pondicherry.
Ship *Philippa*, Nicholls, from Bombay, 9th March.
Ship *Jessie*, Loudale, from Calcutta, 17th March.
2, ship *Earl Moria*, Kemp, from London, 30th Oct.
Ketch *Olive Branch*, Hill, from Calingapatam and Ganjam.
8, ship *Ennore Transit*, Greig, from Colombo.
9, H. C. ship *Cuffnells*, Captain Welbank, from Calcutta, 24th March.

DEPARTURES.
March 23, H. C. ship *Marchioness of Ely*, Captain Kay, to Europe.
Schooner *Brother*, Brown, to Colombo.
25, ship *Anne*, Deboil, to Rangoon.
26, brig *Nelly*, Campbell, to Rangoon.
April 1, ship *Flinders*, Leigh, to the Isle of France.
Schooner *Maria*, Khuler, to Colombo.
2, brig *Hope*, Norris, to Penang.
Ship *Radnor*, Berkeley, to Calcutta.
4, ship *Earl Moira*, Kemp, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

March 29, ship *Good Success*, Read, from China.
30, ship *Ann*, Riddock, from China.
April 1, ship *Volunteer*, Waterman, from Bengal.
Ship *Milford*, Learmouth, from China.
2, ship *Anna*, Tate, from China.
Brig *Cauler Ceylon*, French, from Colombo.
3, ship *Friendship*, Howell, from China.
Ship *Suffenut Russool*, Boog, from the Red Sea.

DEPARTURES.
March 29, ship *Bombay Merchant*, Grant, for Madras and Calcutta.

CEYLON.

ARRIVALS.

COLOMBO.—March 16, brig *Rosalie*, Menesse, from Quilan. Passenger; Captain Harness, of H. M. 80th Foot.
17, Government brig *Hebe*, Matheys, from Trincomalee.
19, H. M. ship *Africaine*, Honorable Edward Rodney, commander, from a cruise.
22, Government cutter *Wilhelmina*, Edema, from Tutocoreen. Passenger, Captain King.
POINT-DE-GALLE.—March 16, H. M. ship *Africaine*, Hon. Captain Rodney, from Madras.
18, sloop *Howrah*, Watson, from Bengal.
20, brig *Calcutta*, Thomas, from Colombo.
Ship *General Brown*, Kilpatrick, from Colombo, with a Detachment of H. M. 19th Foot.
TRINCOMALEE.—March 5, cutter *Howrah*, Watson, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

COLOMBO.—March 16, schooner *Morai*, Kuther, for Madras.
17, cutter *Tartar*, Matheys, for Tutocoreen.
Schooner *Carmela*, De Roza, for the Malabar Coast.
18, ship *General Brown*, Kilpatrick, for Trincomalee, with a Detachment of H. M. 19th foot.
21, Government brig *Hebe*, Fryver, for Chilaw.
POINT-DE-GALLE.—March 18, H. M. ship *Africaine*, Hon. Captain Rodney, for Colombo.
TRINCOMALEE.—March 10, cutter *Howrah*, Watson, for Point-de-Galle.

DEATHS.

On Saturday last the 8th instant, Mr. A. A. Engelbrecht.
On Sunday last the 9th instant, Mr. Mullins, Chief Officer of the ship Governor *Raffles*.
On the 11th inst. at Matraman, the Residence of Mr. Siberg, senior, J. Schnebbelie, Esq. an accomplished Gentleman, universally regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
On Tuesday the 11th, Mr. J. C. Hillbrinck, Adjutant of the Burgher Corps.
Late, Captain James Blair, commanding H. C. brig *Java Packet*.

Op de dood van de Heer SCHNEBBELIE, overleden op het Landgoed MATRAMAN, den 11de July, 1815.

God de oorsprong aller dingen.
Door wien den sterveling bestaat.
Moet ik alhier in treuren zingen
Van SCHNEBBELIE, die ons verlaat!

Waar was oprechter trouw dan by dees Vriend te zoeken
Een voorbeeld van de deugd, vol kunde en verstand.
Noem die s'mans werken kend, in uw geleerde boeken
Noem hem en dat met recht de eer van Britten Land.
M. A. MOSSEL.
J.W.R.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1815.

Orders by Government.

With reference to the Orders of Government under date the 6th instant, the Vice-President in Council, in order to afford every reasonable indulgence to Soldiers, who may have Families born on this Island, is pleased to pass the following additional Regulations.
European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, and Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, who are desirous that the Women who may have lived with them on this Island, should accompany them to India, are required in order thereto, to execute a Notarial Act before the Resident or nearest Magistrate, binding themselves to provide for such Natives of this Island proceeding with them to India, during the period while the said Natives may not return to Java.
These Notarial Acts and the Security Bonds will be forwarded to Bengal, in order to the fulfillment thereof as may be required by the Supreme Government in India.
By order of the Vice-President in Council.
C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Government.
BATAVIA, July 13, 1815.

The Papers from India contain no European intelligence that can be at all interesting to our Readers as our accounts by the last ship from England reach to a much later period than had been received in Calcutta. The political speculations of the issue of Congress has ceased to excite any interest, as the result by the overland dispatch has already been published; we have, therefore, extracted some articles from our Indian intelligence, which, with the Proclamations that have been consequent upon the annexation of Norway to Sweden, we trust will be found acceptable.

At the request of a correspondent we have inserted a paper from Fort Victoria, which those readers who are interest in the happiness and prosperity of this part of the Indian world will peruse with feelings of the liveliest gratification—it shews the progress of improvement in that remote settlement and reflects the highest credit both upon the promoters and supporters of such valuable institutions.

We are happy to understand that our gallant friend Captain Boyce and his valuable first Lieut. Mr. Mason are recovering rapidly from their wounds.—Letters from Bantam inform us that the latter Gentleman is entirely out of danger.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor was hourly expected at Samarang on the 6th instant.

Extract of a private letter from the Eastward.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and suite, embarked at Panarooacan on the Honorable Company's ship *Ternate*, with the view of visiting Banjowangie, the Easternmost Residency on Java, but by contrary winds they were forced upon the Island of Bali.—His Excellency was fortunately accompanied by D. Ainslie, Esq. Commissioner for the States Eastward of Java, and we have reason to know that this Gentleman's researches will throw

very important and valuable light upon the history of that interesting though imperfectly known Island. His Excellency arrived at Sumanap on the 21st ultimo.

The play of "She stoops to Conquer," with a French After-piece, by Monsieur Piol, will be performed at the Bachelors' Theatre on Friday the 21st instant.

Op Vrydag den 21 dezer zal in het Militair Theater vertoond worden het Toesel-Spel "she stoops to conquer," dat is, "zy verneedert zich om te overwinnen" gevolgd van het Fransche Stukje "Harlequin Solitaire."

De volgende schets van het Toncel-Spel op het welke de kunstminnende Yver der Officieren van Weltevreden, de *beau monde* dezer Hoofdplaats op den 21 dezer maand zal onthaalen, bieden wy onze Hollandsche Leezers aan in de hoop dat zulks eeniger mate zal bydragen om hun en staat te stellen de Talenten dier Heeren genoegzaam te waardeeren.

Sir Charles Marlow, een ryke Engelsche Baronet, haalt zyn Zoon over, om de Dogter van een welgestelde Landheer tot Vrouw te neemen, en zendt hem derwaards ten einde met Miss Hardcastle kennis te maken.

Het huisgezien van den ouden *Hardcastle* bestaat uit hemzelven, zyne Vrouw, een Zoon zynen Vrouw uit een vorig huwelyk en de Jonge Dame in questie. De Zoon, *Tony Lumpkin* genaamt, is geheel door zyn Moeders toegevenheid bedorven, en in steede van aan de billyke verwagting zynen naast bestaanden te beantwoorden, is hy een gemeene zotte weetniet die met vlyt het gezelschap van de laagste klasse van menschen zoekt. Het Toncel opent met de vertoning der toebeidselen welke in het huis van de Heer *Hardcastle* gemaakt worden tot het ontfangen van de Jonge *Marlow*, terwyl *Tony Lumpkin* zich naar een Herberg begeeft om eenigen zynen gemeene makkers te ontmoeten. De Jonge *Marlow* en zyn Vriend de Heer *Hastings* verdwaaen, en komen in deeze zelfde Herberg aan ten einde naar de woonplaats van de Heer *Hardcastle* te verneemen, en hier wordt hun door *Tony Lumpkin*, die zyn vermaak stelt in kwaad te doen, gezegt dat het onmogelyk is het huis van dien Heer voor den donker te beryken, en dat zy best doen te overwagten in een logement dat hy hun aanwyst, doch het welk niets anders is dan zyn Vaders eigen huis. Het gevolg hier van is dat *Marlow* en *Hastings*, die deeze raad opvolgen, zich juist gedragen als waaren zy in een Herberg, tot groot verdriet van den ouden Heer *Hardcastle* die zeer veel prys stelt op zyne Engelsche gastvryheid.

De Jonge *Marlow* schoon zeer onbeschaamt by Dames van een zeeker slag, is egter uitermaten beschoomd om teegen fatsoenlyke Vrouw te spreken, en is in de daad de domste bloodaard by een Meisje die men zich kan verbeelden, schoon hy anderzints zeer gevoelig en vol kennis is. De Heer *Hastings*, zeer vriend, ontdekt spoedig de trek hun door *Tony Lumpkin* gespeeld, door middel van zyne bemide, *Miss Neville*, die juist op dat tydstip een bezoek aflegt by haar Oom en Tante *Hardcastle*;—hy maakt nu aan *Marlow* bekend dat *Mss Hardcastle* meede in hetzelfde huis is en wil hem by zyne aarstaande brengen, doch *Marlow* is zoo bloode en beschroomd, dat hy haar niet durft aan zine. Dit boezemt het eerst aan *Miss Hardcastle* het denkbeeld in van te "bukken om te Zegepraen" daar zy niet tegenstaande de blooheid van *Marlow*, zeer met hem ingenomen is, en zy geeft zig gevolgelyk uit voor de dienstmaagd van de Herberg, in welke hoedanigheid hy smoorlyk op haar verliefd wordt.

Terwyl dit alles voorvalt wordt *Miss Neville* door haare Tante *Mevrouw Hardcastle* onophoudelyk geplaagd om *Tony Lumpkin* te trouwen, daar zy een aanmerkelyk vermogen bezit, dat geheel uit Juweelen bestaat, doch ongelukkig is zy niet alleen op *Hastings* verliefd, maar is terzelve tyd voor *Tony Lumpkin* een voorwerp van de grootste afkeer. *Tony* maakt daarom geen de minste zwaarigheid om *Hastings* behulpzaam te zyn in zyn voornemen om met *Miss Neville* te vlugten, hy steelt gevolgelyk haare Juweelen die onder bewaring van zyne Moeder zyn, en geeft die aan *Hastings*; doch deeze

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA,
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MOLENVLIET.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

geen veilige bergplaats voor dezelve hebben, geeft ze wederom aan *Marlow*, die in hetzelfde geval zynde, die kostbaarheden by de gewaande Hospita van de Herberg brengt, die niemand anders is dan *Mevrouw Hardcastle*, en dus juist de persoon voor welke *Miss Neville* en *Hastings* dezelve het meest wilden verborgen houden.

Zodra de oude Dame de samenweering ontdekt, besluit zy *Miss Neville* terstond by haar Tante op het Land te brengen, doch *Tony Lumpkin* brengt hun door alle hoeken en gaaten van de buurt, en naa hun aldus den gantschen nacht te hebben rond gereden, maakth zyne Moeder diets dat zy veertig mylen van huis, en op het punt is van door struikrovers aangevallen te worden; Door dit middel gelukt het *Miss Neville* en *Hastings* te ontvlugten, doch hy keeren ogenbliklyk weder terug en greven zich op genade over aan den ouder Heer *Hardcastle*, die ontdekkende dat *Tony* meerderjaarg is en dat hy blyft weigeren *Miss Neville* te trouwen, zyne toestemming tot hunne vereniging geeft.

Op dit tydstip komt *Sir Charles Marlow* van Londen aan, en niets is vermakelyker dan de teegenstrydige verzeekerungen die de Zoon nu aan zyn Vader geeft, in de verbeelding dat hy zich steeds in een Logement bevindt. Alles wordt nu egter opgeheldert, en by de ontknoping trouwen zy en worden gelukkig.

De aanschouwers moeten nimmer uit het oog verliezen dat den Jongen *Marlow* zich steeds verbeeld in een Herberg, in steede van in een Heerenhuis te zyn.

Fort Victoria, June 22d, 1815.

On Monday the 5th instant, being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth-day, and for a public examination of the Scholars of the Central School, the Regents of the Christian districts on Amboyna and the adjacent Island of Saparoua and Harooka, and also the School-masters of the district of Fort Victoria, assembled at the Government House, at half past eleven o'clock.

At a little after twelve, the Resident, accompanied by the Secretary, Sub-Secretary, Fort Adjutant, Malay Translator and Secretary to the Court of Appeal, entered the principal Hall of the Government House, where the Civil and Military Officers of Government, the members of the College of Justice, and the principal Dutch inhabitants of the settlement were assembled, and took his seat at the upper end of the hall.

In front of the Resident, chairs were placed for the Rajahs and inferior Regents, who were severally seated according to their rank, and also for the School-masters and Scholars, who were to be examined.

As soon as the Resident had taken his seat, the Reverend Mr. Kam, submitted to the Resident a plan for the institution of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Amboyna; which, having been approved by the Resident, was adopted by the Gentlemen present; and it was resolved, that a meeting should be convened on a future day at the church, for the purpose of electing the officers of the institution, and of arranging the details of its management.

The examination then commenced in the following order.

A Chapter of the Malay Bible was first read, with great fluency and accuracy of pronunciation and emphasis by the Scholars composing the first class of the central School; whose names are subjoined.

Jonas Perera,	Paulus Pelupessy,
Sibanders Watilete,	Joshua Tewarupury,
Alexander Watilete,	Johannes Morjany,
Mesach Tuhumury,	Dederick Latubessy,
Isaac Opie,	

The same Scholars, and also those composing the second class of the institution, were distinguished for the promptitude

and accuracy with which they answered various questions proposed to them from two elementary religious treatises, called the Catechisms of 74 questions, and of 25 chapters. The names of these Scholars are subjoined.

Isaac Kallala,	Abraham Muntalameteu,
William Peters,	Domingus Siloy,
Stephanus Decosta,	Shadrach Aaruwa,
Israel Paikala,	

The Scholars of the second class, who had not attained to an equal degree of proficiency, were

Petrus Sahurilla,	Daniel Lopulalong,
Joel Salakay,	Hendrick Warella,
Domingus Siloy,	Ma-beor Keijelly,
David Siloy,	

The third, fourth and fifth classes consisted of Scholars whose knowledge was merely elementary, and whose various degrees of proficiency it is unnecessary to distinguish.

Specimens of writing were then exhibited by the Scholars of the first and second classes; and several copies of the Lord's Prayer, in the Malay language, were neatly and correctly written, in the Resident's presence.

When the examination was finished, rewards were distributed to the School-masters, whose conduct had merited distinction; after which, the Resident delivered the following address to the Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Carey,

The public exercises of this day, afford a satisfactory proof of the progress, which, under your Superintendence, has been effected by the principal Scholars of the Central School, in acquiring the rudiments of useful knowledge.

During a considerable period of the time, in which I have administered the Government of these possessions, my attention has been anxiously directed to the important object of introducing an improved system of elementary education and efficient discipline into the Schools established by the late Government.

Adapted, as those institutions formerly were, to the benevolent purposes of their original foundation, the sphere of their utility had been gradually contracted, and the lustre of their character progressively obscured by the combined operation of various political causes. Under which, public spirit became extinct, industry languished, the principles of public virtue were corrupted, and the fruitful seeds of disorder widely disseminated throughout every department of the local Government.

Under such circumstances it could not be expected, that the Schools alone should resist the contagious influence of general corruption: but, although the spirit by which those institutions had been originally animated, was extinguished, their organization still subsisted; and they were destined, at a more auspicious period, and under the fostering protection of a British Government, to become the successful instruments of opening and enlarging the sources of useful knowledge, and of dispensing to the natives of these valuable Islands, the inestimable benefits of learning, civilization and religion.

It has accordingly been a principal object of my solicitude, to elevate the fallen character of those establishments, to reanimate them with a portion of their ancient spirit, and to qualify them for accomplishing the beneficent purposes of their original institution, by regulations, calculated to administer an effectual remedy to the numerous abuses, which neglect had introduced, and time had fortified; by a scrupulous attention to the moral character, acquirements and abilities of the masters appointed to enforce them and by establishing in the minds of those, who are the destined objects of their salutary operation, invariable grounds of hope and fear, under a uniform and efficient system of controul and discipline, and under an equitable and impartial distribution of rewards and punishments.

The report, which I lately received from you, of the state of the several Schools established in this district, satisfied me, that considerable progress had been made in the attainment of those useful objects; that, with few exceptions, the conduct of the masters had been directed by a laudable spirit of zeal and attention to the performance of their respective duties; that many of the Scholars were distinguished by a creditable proficiency in the acquisition of elementary knowledge; and that the salutary consequences of these improvements were discernible in the propriety and regularity of their general behaviour.

The public exercises, which have been now performed in my presence, have afforded me the cordial satisfaction of witnessing a corresponding proficiency in the attainments of the Scholars of the Central School; and they furnish a decisive proof, both of your zeal in superintending, and of their diligence in pursuing the course of their prescribed studies.

The satisfactory proofs, which have been thus exhibited, of general zeal in the masters, and of honorable emulation in the Scholars, both of the central and subordinate seminaries, inspire me with just confidence of ultimate success, in cultivating and promoting at these Islands, the inseparable interests of learning, virtue and religion. These are the great purposes of every wise and beneficial system of public institution. They are the purposes to which the efforts of the British Government have uniformly been directed; and whatever may be the further period of duration assigned to its existence, I shall continue to cherish and pursue them, with a zeal and constancy proportioned to my deep sense of their transcendent importance to the permanent happiness of the people committed to my government, and to the steadiness and warmth of my attachment to the public interest and honor.

BENGAL.

Asiatic Mirror, April 26.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

Letters from Major General Ochterlony's Army inform us, that after many trifling movements of Corps to deceive the enemy and disguise the real plan, General Ochterlony succeeded in establishing the 2d Battalion of the 1st Native Infantry in a strong position on the Eastern side of Soorujgurh, and within 800 yards of the walls. Lieut. Lawrie reached the post of Sahce at the Eastern extremity of the Maloun range of hills on the evening of the 31st ult. and brought instructions for the troops to move at midnight. Captain Hamilton's detachment, consisting of 300 men, formed the advanced guard, and marching in silence and secrecy, with only their arms, the knapsacks being carried by coolies, gained the heights at 7 o'clock the next morning without any opposition, as the movement had not been discovered. The Battalion, with the guns and baggage, reached the new position at 3 p. m. on the 1st instant, after a fatiguing march of 15 hours duration. Between the fort and the ground occupied by our troops is a stockade, from which the enemy discharged some volleys of musquetry on our troops. These were however speedily returned by our 6-pounders, with the effect of almost entirely silencing the enemy. In consequence of Colonel Cooper's illness the command of the post of Soorujgurh has devolved on Captain A. Stewart, of the 1st Native Infantry. It is supposed that the regular siege of Soorujgurh will commence as soon as the 18-pounders arrive from Ramgurh. They are proceeding thence by a route which will enable them to avoid the difficulties occasioned by the windings of the Gumbha.

The Garrison of Maloun is now much pressed for provisions, and the people endure great distress. In the vicinity of the fort, a considerable quantity of grain is now almost ripe, and that part within the reach of our

troops will be destroyed before it is cut by the enemy. The villagers, tempted by the high price given for grain by the Goorkhas, still contrive to convey very small quantities into the fort at night; but it is not possible any large supply can pass our numerous stockaded posts on the banks of the Gumbha and Gumbura, and which command all the passages of easy access.

A few deserters came into camp at Rutten-gurh on the 3d instant. They represent the Goorkhas as much distressed for want of provisions, and compelled to eke out their scanty rations with the blossoms of trees. On the same day, the Munnoo Mujra Raja sent in to General Ochterlony, 60 Goorkha prisoners, that had formed the garrisons of two small forts in the neighbourhood. These men had been compelled to surrender in consequence of the total exhaustion of their provisions. The Shik irregulars at Jumlee to the W. of Maloun are strongly strickaded and full of confidence. The weather continued very cool and pleasant, except at noon, when the Sun's rays were rather powerful.

From General Martindell's Camp, we learn that Major Richards marched from Nahn on the night of the 31st, and ascended the Eastern ridge of hills, of which the Peacock Mountain and the fort of Jytuk are the lofty peaks. His force consisted of 1066 Sepoys, and 700 Irregulars under the command of Lieutenant Young. The enemy, aware of the importance of the position, he was about to gain, detached 1300 men under *Uchumba Punt Kajee* and *Bul Bhudra Singh* to oppose his progress. This force moved from the fort on the morning of the 1st instant, and advanced to a place within two miles of the ground where Major Richards lay that night, with the intention to surprize his Camp on the following morning.

The Detachment marched at 3 a. m. the Light Companies in advance led by Lieutenant Young. At day light Major Richards suddenly perceived the enemy crowded on a hill, then in front of his main body, but which in the course of the road lay on his left. The Light Companies were winding round the hill, and Lieutenant Young, on perceiving the enemy, formed his men then marching by files, as well as the ground would permit, and having fired a few shots, ascended and charged the enemy. The enemy, who had awaited the approach of our men in great silence, by that time had commenced firing; and stones and rockets flew in all directions. Major Richards formed three Companies, which fired several rounds by platoons with great precision and coolness, and then charged the Goorkhas, who thus attacked in flank and rear fled in utter confusion. The action did not last ten minutes. Of our troops, not more than 500 were engaged; the Detachment of the 15th, and the irregulars being in the rear, escorting the mountain train, ammunition, camp equipage and stores.

At 9 a. m. Major Richards took post at Punal, close to the summit of the Peacock Mountain. The enemy suffered greatly in this action. *Bul Bhudra Singh* was mortally wounded, 107 men were killed, 250 wounded, and *Uchumba Punt Kajee*, with three other officers of rank, and some men were taken prisoners. Our loss is only seven killed, and Lieut. Turner, Ensign Fulton and 27 Sepoys wounded. *Bul Bhudra Singh*, led the Goruck Battalion and behaved with great spirit. The Enemy's force consisted of 800, regular infantry, carrying firelocks, and 500, men armed with swords. The position now occupied by Major Richards, is of the utmost importance, it cuts off the garrison from all supplies, and the defeat of their favourite leader has caused great alarm and dismay. On the other hand, our men are elated by the success, and were delighted with the opportunity afforded them, of evincing to the enemy that accident alone had procured for them the advantages of which they formerly boasted.

We are informed that Captain Robertson's Division of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, with a Brigade of Guns, Pioneers, and Colonel Gardner's Corps of Irregular Horse, all attached to this Officer's Force, arrived at Lotun, on the morning of the 9th instant. This Detachment was, we understand, to join Major General J. S. Wood's Division of the Army, on the 10th instant, at Timoor, which lays in a Northerly direction towards Bootwul.

Colonel Gregory's force is at Barraawal, 28 miles N. of Nat,poor, on the bank of the Koosa river. This place was the residence of Uch,hul T,happa, a commander of rank, who held that district. Some very valuable timber, at the lowest calculation worth a lakh and a half of rupees, has fallen a prize to the detachment. The position occupied by Colonel Gregory commands the course of the Koosa river, and two important passes leading to Nepaul. The Colonel resides in a large brick house which belonged to Uch,hul Sing. On the 6th instant, Lieut. Howell was detached with two Light Companies and 120 Sepoys of the Grenadier Battalion, to explore the country as far as Chittra, a town distant about 12 miles. On approaching the place, a body of 700 men came forth, followed by seven elephants bearing swivels, and opened a fire on our men. Lieut. Howell, according to his instructions, slowly retreated, and though the enemy followed him several miles, none of his men were hurt.

EUROPE.

From the London Gazette.

Dispatches have been received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieut. General J. C. Sherbrooke, of which the following are copies. *Castine, at the entrance of the Penobscot.* September 18, 1814.

My Lord.—I have now the honour to inform your Lordship, that after closing my dispatch on the 26th ultimo, in which I mentioned my intentions of proceeding to the Penobscot, Rear-Admiral Griffiths and myself lost no time in sailing from Halifax, with such a naval force as he deemed necessary, and the troops as per margin*, to accomplish the object we had in view. Very early in the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the Rifleman sloop of war, when Captain Pearce informed us that the United States' frigate the Adams, had got into the Penobscot, but from the apprehension of being attacked by our cruisers, if she remained at the entrance of the river, she had run up as high as Hamden, where she had landed her guns, and mounted them on shore for protection. On leaving Halifax it was my original intention to have taken possession of Machias, on our way hither, but on receiving this intelligence the Admiral and myself were of opinion, that no time should be lost in proceeding to our destination, and we arrived here very early on the morning of the 1st instant.

The fort of Castine, which is situated upon a peninsula of the eastern side of the Penobscot near the entrance of that river, was summoned a little after sun-rise, but the American officer refused to surrender it, and immediately opened a fire from four twenty-four pounders upon a small schooner that had been sent with Lieutenant Colonel Nicolls, (commanding Royal Engineers) to reconnoitre the work.

Arrangements were immediately made for disembarking the troops, but before a landing could be effected the enemy blew up his magazine, and escaped up the Majetaquadons River, carrying off in the boats with them two field pieces. As we had no means of ascertaining what force the Americans had on the peninsula, I landed a detachment of royal artillery, with two rifle companies of the 90th and 98th regiments, under Colonel Douglas, in the rear of it, with orders to secure the isthmus and to take possession of the heights which command the town; but I soon learned that there were no regulars at Castine, except the party which had blown up the magazine and escaped, and that the militia, which were assembled there, had dispersed immediately on our landing. Rear Admiral Griffiths and myself, next turned our attention to obtaining possession of the Adams, or if that could not be obtained, to destroy her. The arrangement for this service having been made, the Rear-Admiral intrusted the execution of it to Captain Barrie, Royal Navy, and as the co-operation of a land force was necessary, I directed Lieutenant Colonel John with a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62th and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the

60th, to accompany and co-operate with Capt. Barrie on this occasion; but as Hamden is twenty-seven miles above Castine, it appeared to me a necessary measure of precaution, first to occupy a post on the western bank which might afford support, if necessary, to the force going up the river, and at the same time prevent the armed population, which is very numerous to the southward and westward, from annoying the British in their operations against the Adams. Upon inquiry I found that Belfast, which is upon the high road leading from Hamden to Boston, and which perfectly commands the bridge, was likely to answer both these purposes, and I consequently directed Major-General Gosselin to occupy that place with the 28th regiment, and to maintain it till further orders. As soon as this was accomplished, and the tide served, Rear Admiral Griffiths directed Captain Barrie to proceed to his destination, and the remainder of the troops were landed that evening at Castine.

Understanding that a strong party of militia from the neighbouring township, had assembled at about four miles from Castine, on the road leading to Blue Hill, I sent out a strong patrol on the morning of the 2d, before day break; on arriving at the place, I was informed that the militia of the country had assembled there on the alarm guns being fired at the Fort of Castine, upon our first appearance, but that the main body had since dispersed and returned to their respective homes. Some stragglers were however left, who fired upon our advanced guard, and then took to the woods; a few of whom were made prisoners. No intelligence having reached us from Captain Barrie on Saturday night, I marched with about seven hundred men and two light field pieces upon Buckston, at three o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, for the purpose of learning what progress he had made, and of offering him assistance if required. This place is about eighteen miles higher up the Penobscot than Castine, and on the eastern bank of the river. Rear Admiral Griffiths accompanied me on this occasion, and we have reason to believe that the light guns which had been taken from Castine were secreted in the neighbourhood of Buckston, we threatened to destroy the town unless they were delivered up, and the two brass three pounders on travelling carriages were of consequence brought to us in the course of the day, and are now in our possession. At Buckston we received very satisfactory accounts of the success which had attended the force employed up the river. We learned that Captain Barrie had proceeded from Hamden up to Bangor; and the Admiral sent an officer in a boat from Buckston, to communicate with him, when finding there was no necessity for the troops remaining longer at Buckston, they marched back to Castine the next day. Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast; I therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed Major-General Gosselin to embark the troops and to join me here. Machias being the only place now remaining where the enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquaddy Bay, I ordered Lieut.-Col. Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of royal artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it, and as naval assistance was required, Rear Admiral Griffiths directed Captain Parker, of the Tenedos, to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, on this occasion. On the morning of the 9th, Capt. Barrie, with Lieut-Col. John, and the troops which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems the enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hamden being attacked, all his artillery, two stands of colors, and a standard, with several merchant vessels, fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part, and your Lordship will perceive, by the returns sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair, is Capt. Gil, of the 29th grenadiers.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a copy of the report made to me by Lieut.-Col. John on this occasion, in which your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that

the Lieut.-Col. speaks very highly of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by the troops upon this expedition, under very trying circumstances, and I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the names of those officers upon whom Lieut.-Col. John particularly bestows praise. The enterprise and the discipline and gallantry displayed by the troops under him reflect great honour upon them, and demand my warmest acknowledgments; and I have to request your Lordship will take a favourable opportunity of bringing the meritorious and successful services performed by the troops employed on this occasion, under the view of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

As Rear-Admiral Griffiths will no doubt make a detailed report of the naval operations on this occasion, I forbear touching upon this subject further than to solicit that part of Colonel John's report, in which he attributes the success of this enterprise to the masterly arrangements of Captain Barrie, royal navy, who conducted it.

I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the most perfect unanimity and good understanding has prevailed between the naval and military branches of the service, during the whole progress of the expedition.

I feel it my duty to express in the strongest terms, the great obligations I am under to Rear-Adm. Griffiths, for his judicious advice and ready co-operation, on every occasion, and my thanks are likewise due to all the captains of the ships employed, for the assistance they have so willingly afforded the troops, and from which the happiest results have been experienced.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the gallantry and good conduct of the troops, and have to offer my thanks to Major General Gosselin, Colonel Douglas, and the commanding officers of corps, for the alacrity shewn by them, and the strict discipline which has been maintained.

To the heads of departments, and to the officers of the general and my personal staff, I am much indebted for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Major Addison, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has been with me during the whole of these operations, and is well enabled to afford your Lordship any further information you may require, I have entrusted the colours and standards taken from the enemy to Major Addison, who will receive your Lordship's commands respecting the further disposal of them, and I take the liberty of recommending him as a deserving officer to your Lordship's protection. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. C. SHERBROOKE.

N. B. The returns of killed, wounded and missing, and of artillery and ordnance stores taken, are inclosed.

September 13.

P S. The Martin sloop of war, which Rear Admiral Griffiths is about to send to England, having been delayed affords me an opportunity of informing your Lordship that I have received a private communication from Lieut. Col. Pilkington, acquainting me that he had landed at some distance from Machias on the evening of the 10th inst. and after a difficult night march, that he had taken possession of the fort, without loss, early the next morning, Twenty-four pieces of cannon, of different calibres, fell into our hands on the occasion, more than half of which the enemy had rendered unserviceable.

Brig General Brewer, who commanded the militia in this district, and some other respectable persons, had sent a letter addressed to Lieut-Col. Pilkington and Capt. Parker, of which the enclosed, No. 4, is a copy, and the next day was appointed to receive these Gentlemen, for the purpose of accepting terms therein offered. Lieut. Colonel Pilkington says that as soon as this is done he shall transmit me his official report, which I will forward to your Lordship by the first opportunity. The Lieut. Col. further mentions the great assistance he received from Captain Parker, of the Royal Navy, and the naval

forces employed under him; and that the conduct of the troops is deserving of great praise. I have great pleasure in congratulating your Lordship upon the whole of the country between Penobscot River and Passamaquaddy Bay, being in our possession.

(Signed) J. C. SHERBROOKE.

[Want of room obliges us to defer the remainder of these dispatches until our next.]

POPULATION.

The number of the inhabitants of the earth has been estimated at about 907 millions, in the following manner; but the population of Africa and America is very doubtful.

Europe	167,000,000	
Asia	580,000,000	
Africa	80,000,000	907,000,000
America	80,000,000	

Of the population of Asia 200 millions are supposed to be comprehended in that of China.*

The following detailed estimate of the population of the European States is supposed to be as correct as such a computation can well be made:—

France	44,000,000
Kingdom of Italy	6,680,000
Naples	6,000,000

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

Bavaria	3,650,000
Wurtemberg	1,803,400
Saxony, and Duchy of Warsaw	5,600,000
Westphalia	2,065,000
Territory of the Prince Primate	200,000
Baden	960,000
Berg and Cleves	930,000
Hesse	555,800
Wortzburg	275,000
Nassau	300,000
Hohenzollern	48,000
Isenbourg	45,000
Lichtenstein	5,000
Leyen	4,000
Saxe Weimar	116,000
Saxe Gotha	189,000
Saxe Meiningen	43,000
Saxe Cobourg	53,000
Saxe Hildenburghausen	30,000
Anhalt Desau	52,000
Anhalt Bernbourg	53,000
Anhalt Coethe	23,000
Swarzbourg Souderhausen	45,000
Swarzbourg Rudolstadt	62,000
Waldeck	45,000
Lippe Detmold	75,510
Lippe Schaumbourg	23,000
The House of Reuss	76,363
Mecklenbourg Schwerin	295,000
Mecklenbourg Strelitz	55,938

The territories of the Emperor of AUSTRIA, after the Treaty of Vienna	19,000,000
The British Islands	12,000,000
Portugal	2,000,000
Denmark	2,400,000
Spain	10,000,000
United States of America	5,250,000
Prussia	5,006,000
Russia in Europe	31,490,000
Polish acquisitions	4,500,000
Ancient Galicia	4,000,000
Asia and America	5,000,000
Sweden	2,000,000
Switzerland	2,000,000
Turkey, in Europe	8,000,000
Asia	8,000,000
Egypt	2,500,000
Syria	2,500,000
Dantzic	84,000

* Historians do not agree as to the population of China, which forms a considerable part of the population of Asia. The above statement is from the computation of Father Amoit. It is extended by some authors to 333 million: but according to a statistical survey, officially published, and recorded in the Gazette of Peking, the population of the Chinese empire is about 55 millions of souls. It is divided into 18 provinces, and contains 155 cities of the first class, 1,312 of the second, and 2,557 fortified places.

FROM THE MADRAS COURIER, APRIL 11, 1815.

An account of the manner in which the SCOTCH OFFICERS exercised their men about a hundred years ago.

Tak' heed Sawney.
Join your spoon hand to your muckle gun, Sir.
Haud her out be ore your face, Sir.
Your cogge hand to your muckle gun, Sir.
Bring her down to your knie, Sir.
Pu' back the lug o'her, Sir.
Present at the gelly welfoots, Sir.
Fire, Sir.
Haud her out before your face again, Sir.
Pu' up the lug o'her, Sir.
Handle your kail-seed, Sir.
Cast it into the lug o'her, Sir.
Steek the lug o'her, Sir.
Haud her out before your face again, Sir.
Cast about your muckle gun, Sir.
Pu' her into your wame, Sir.
Handle your kail-seed, Sir.
Bite off the head o'it, Sir.
Cast it into the wame o'her, Sir.
Lug out your wolly wand, Sir.
Shorten it against your wame, Sir.
Put it into the wame o'her, Sir.
Ram down your kail-seed, Sir.
Lug it out again, Sir.
Shorten it against your wame, Sir.
Pu' it into the place o'it again, Sir.
Cast off your muckle gun, Sir.
Your spoon hand under the lug o'her, Sir.
Haud her out before your face again, Sir.
Whack her o'er your rigin, Sir.
Your doup to me, and your face to Inverness, Sir.
Blaw up the muckle pipes, M' Carter.
Now gae your gaits, Sir.

* First company Royal Artillery, two rifle companies, the 7th battalion 60th regiment, 29th 62d, and 98th regiments.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1815.

AFFAIRS OF NORWAY.

FREDERICKSHALL, Nov. 6.

The King of Sweden, Charles the 13th, was elected unanimously and proclaimed King of Norway, the day before yesterday, by the Diet assembled at Christiania.

I send you the subjoined copy of a dispatch addressed by the Commissioners of the King, at the Norwegian Diet, to the Prince Royal, to inform him of the election of the King, and also the copy of a letter which the Norwegian Council of State wrote to his Royal Highness immediately after the election:—

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM THE KING'S COMMISSIONERS, DATED CHRISTIANIA, NOV. 4, 1814.

Sir,—We have at length the happiness of being able to announce to your Royal Highness, that the King has just been solemnly and unanimously proclaimed King of Norway. A deputation of the Assembly has this moment informed us of it, and we are unwilling for a single instant to delay the communication of this great news to your Royal Highness.

The election was made by the "appel nominal."

A deputation of seven members is about to wait on your Royal Highness, and will set out early to-morrow morning. We presume to hope for your Royal Highness's speedy arrival.

In praying your Royal Highness to receive graciously our humble felicitations upon this important event, which sets the seal to your glory in assuring the destiny of Sweden we trust you will condescend to accept with favour the first fruits of our gratitude, which we offer in the name of our fellow citizens, and of posterity.

We remain, &c.

(Signed) M. ROSENBLAD,
B. VON STATEN,
G. F. WIRSEN,
ONC. V. ROSENSTEIN,
G. DE WETTERSTEDT,
A. G. MORNER,
G. D. WALLERIUS.

COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE NORWEGIAN COUNCIL OF STATE TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ROYAL, DATED CHRISTIANIA, NOV. 4, 1814.

Sir, Prince Royal of Sweden and of Norway, —Being just informed of the unanimous resolution of the actual Diet of Norway to offer the crown of the kingdom to his Majesty King Charles the Thirteenth, and his legitimate descendants, the undersigned hasten to announce to your Royal Highness the issue of the deliberations of the Diet, although a deputation from the representatives of the nation will set out to-morrow, with the same object.

In fulfilling this duty, we take the opportunity of presenting our most humble homage to your Royal Highness the adopted son of the august master whom the Norwegian nation has given us.

The love of the public welfare, and the remembrance of a sacred promise, are the principles which have guided the steps of the Council of State; and since the will of the nation has absolved us from our anterior obligations, we shall make it our sacred duty to merit the confidence of a government whose paternal intentions are already so well known to us.

It is with these sentiments that the Council of State ventures to beseech your Royal Highness to receive graciously the sincere assurances of the most respectful submission with which we have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Your Royal Highness's most humble, &c. &c.
(Signed) ROSENCRAFTZ,
Z. COILET,
SOMERHJELM,
AALS,
D. J. STEGERMANN.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 13.

Sir,—His Highness the Prince Royal, accompanied by Prince Oscar, set out from Frederickshall on the 8th instant, for Christiania. At Sooner, where the line of demarcation passed, the Norwegian regiment of Sunnanfjall was under arms, and his Royal Highness passed it in review. General Ahrenfeldt received him half a league in advance of Moss. He passed the night in that town.

Next day his Royal Highness continued his journey. General Sejerstedt came to render

his homage at half a league from Christiania; and Colonel Hegerman, Chief of the Garrison, received the Prince at the entrance of the capital, which was illuminated. The Members of the Council of State, the President of the Storthing, the civil and military authorities, were assembled at the castle to receive his Royal Highness.

On the 10th the Prince repaired in state to the Hall of the Diet. His procession was composed of the Counsellors of state, the Commissioners of the King, the General present at Christiania, and the officers of his suite. His Royal Highness delivered a speech to the Assembly which is annexed hereto, and which was repeated by Prince Oscar in the Swedish language. When this was finished, the Assembly on the invitation of the President took the oath of fidelity to the King, each with one hand uplifted. This act was followed by his Royal Highness giving to the President the declaration by which his Majesty promises to govern the Norwegian nation according to the laws; after which his Royal Highness left the Assembly, and returned to Christiania, accompanied as before.

His Royal Highness presided at a Sitting of the Council of State on the 11th, when the members took the oath of fidelity to the King, and when his Excellency the Field Marshal Count d'Essen was invested with the dignity of Stadtholder of the Kingdom of Norway.

On the 13th a solemn *Te Deum* was celebrated in the cathedral church of Christiania, to return thanks for the union of the two kingdoms, at which their Royal Highnesses, with the King's Commissioners, the civil and military authorities, and the whole body of the Deputies to the Diet, assisted. Doctor Bech, Bishop of Aggerthuus, in an eloquent discourse, developed the advantages which the two nations ought to derive from their union, and exhorted the Norwegian people to obedience and fidelity to their new Sovereign; after which he read in an audible voice from the pulpit, the proclamation of his Majesty to the Norwegian nation, of which a translation is subjoined.

This day a proposition of the King concerning the finances has been communicated to the Assembly. It will terminate the labours of the actual Diet, which will probably be dissolved on the 16th of next month: two or three days after which his Royal Highness will depart for Stockholm.

His Royal Highness has every reason to be satisfied with the good spirit that reigns among the inhabitants of Christiania, and the members of the Diet; it spreads itself further and further, to the extremities of the kingdom: and new hopes, strengthened by the general satisfaction which the presence of the Prince produces, have already succeeded to the former prejudices which alone opposed the union with Sweden.

The Swedish army has been on its march homewards for these two days. At Frederickshall, his Royal Highness addressed a proclamation (subjoined) to his troops.

Accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

We, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, Norway, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, of Stormarie and Dittmarsen, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, &c. To all our subjects inhabiting the kingdom of Norway!

We now perform a duty dear to our heart in acquainting you that the National Diet of the kingdom of Norway having, on the 4th inst. unanimously acknowledged and elected us Constitutional King of Norway, we yesterday, by the hands of our well-beloved son, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and Generalissimo of the sea and land forces of both kingdoms, deposited with the Diet our oath to govern the kingdom of Norway according to its constitution and its laws, and received the oath of the Diet to us and to the constitution.

The great object of our wishes is thus accomplished, and the last seal is affixed to the union of the two nations of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Norwegians! henceforward you have sacred claims on our heart and on our paternal solicitude. Your fidelity and attachment will be the return for the new duties which we have to fulfil towards you, and the most satisfactory reward which a good King can desire.

The fundamental law which your Representatives have adopted in concert with our Commissioners, and which we have solemnly received and approved, will serve as a guarantee both of your rights and your future prosperity. Bear in mind that these valuable blessings are only to be preserved by respect for religion and social order, and that the sanctity of rights always rests on the faithful performance of the duties thereto attached.

We are aware of the difficulties which we have to surmount; but we entertain the consoling hope, that, seconded by the intelligence and energy of patriot-citizens, we shall be enabled successively to efface the remembrance and the effects of a long and disastrous war.

It is by encouraging agriculture, by giving to commerce uninterrupted activity, that the public welfare will gradually resume new strength. The union between Sweden and Norway collecting in one mass the hitherto divided powers of the two kingdoms, furnishes the most powerful motive and the surest means for maintaining peace. The nations of the Scandinavian peninsula have within themselves strength to defend their independence and their laws. Beyond its limits they have no real advantage to expect.

May providence bless our paternal efforts for your happiness. Union of heart and of resolution, obedience to the laws, energy against oppression,—such are the surest foundations of the existence of States: it is by them that the North, amidst all future vicissitudes, will maintain its name, its liberty, and glory, defended by the sea and its mountains, and by the courage of its sons.

By the authority of my most gracious Sovereign and Lord,

CHARLES JOHN,
FISCHER.

Christiania, Nov. 11, 1814.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE TO THE NATIONAL DIET OF NORWAY, THE 10TH NOV. 1814.

Gentlemen,—The King has seen the wishes accomplished which he has not ceased to form for the happiness and independence of the Scandinavian peninsula: its two nations have abjured their long and unfortunate animosities, and in future will know no other rivalry but in their love for their common country. In concurring towards this great object, Gentlemen, your have acquired sacred claims to the regard of his Majesty, and to the gratitude of your fellow-citizens.

The double glory has been reserved to the King, of seeing two free nations present to him the crown by their spontaneous and unanimous wishes. Towards the Swedes he never set up the rights of his birth; and in like manner he preferred to those claims which the most solemn treaties had given him, the titles more pleasing and dear to his heart which he might derive from your affections. The King has always wished that the Norwegians and Swedes, as being equal in rights, should enjoy the same constitutional benefits; and the new fundamental law which you have adopted in concert with the King, will serve at once as a guarantee of your liberty, and as a proof to Europe of the liberal views and the moderation of your Sovereign.

You will reply, Gentlemen, to the just confidence which he has placed in you. You will guide this faithful people, and after zealously fulfilling your functions as legislators, you will contribute by your intelligence and efforts to make that government loved which you have given yourselves.

In order to prepare the means of doing this, it is essentially important to enlighten the nation as to its situation and prospects. It is necessary that they should not ascribe to the new authority, evils of which it was not the cause: it is necessary that the people should know in what state the King found your administration, in order that they may be able to judge impartially of the ameliorations which must be the natural fruit of his government. You will receive, Gentlemen, a proposition as to the preparatory measure which will be necessary for this purpose.

The union between Sweden and Norway is founded on our geographical position, on the national character of both States, on their mutual interest, and on the wisdom which presides over their deliberation; I add also, on the attachment which they both feel to personal liberty, to the rights of property,

and to a representative government. Accordingly, we ever remain two nations united and independent. Satisfied with the limits which nature has prescribed to us, impressed with the great truth that beyond them there can exist no real good for us, our policy will always be that of never provoking war, but of religiously maintaining the harmony which exists with all Powers. Since Providence has placed our happiness and our duties within the same circle, I fear not to take, in the face of the universe, a solemn engagement, that no foreign domination shall ever defile your soil or violate your rights.

Gentlemen, the King accepts the Constitution, such as it has been agreed upon between you and his Majesty's Commissioners. He reserves to himself to present to the States General of Sweden the articles, which assign reasons for some changes or modifications in the Swedish constitution.

In the name of the King, also, I now deposit with you, Gentlemen, his oath to govern the Kingdom of Norway according to its constitution and laws, and I now invite you to take the oath to his Majesty.

The compact which he has entered into with the Norwegian people is now therefore definitively concluded. May that Providence who watches over the fate of empires bless this solemn moment, which opens to the two nations of the Scandinavian peninsula a new career of glory and prosperity. I will second the paternal efforts of the King for the happiness of the Norwegians, and will transmit to my son the sentiments of love and affection which I bear them. Amidst the tumult of arms, and when marching with the allies of Sweden, on the soil of Germany, to oppose the most frightful tyranny that ever oppressed Europe, I looked forward only to the present moment as a reward for my labours; and the peaceful palm which I this day receive from the hands of a free people is more satisfactory to my heart than all the laurels of victory.

I renew to you, Gentlemen, the assurance of my regard, which is as deep as it is real.

THE CROWN PRINCE TO HIS BROTHERS IN ARMS.

*Soldiers!—Your first wish, like that of all your countrymen, has long been the union of the Scandinavian nations. It was to attain this great object that we took up arms. Providence has crowned our efforts, our hopes have been accomplished; henceforward Sweden and Norwegians have the same interests to defend, the same glory to support, and the same future fate will be for them the reward of the same virtues.

Soldiers! this is one of the finest moments of my life, when, in the name of the King and the country, I have to express to you their gratitude for the valour, discipline, and excellent conduct by which, in shewing yourselves worthy of your ancestors, you have rendered the Swedish name as dear as respected. Return to your homes! and exemplifying as peaceful citizens the same love of your country, the same obedience to the laws which distinguished you as warriors, the favour of your King and the esteem of your fellow-citizens will be your merited reward.

CHARLES JOHN,

Head-quarters at Fredrickshall, Nov. 8. 1814.

ROYAL GAZETTE OF HAYTI.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1814.

ELEVENTH YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

"Le premier qui fut Roi fut un soldat heureux,"

"Qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin d'aideux."

VOLTAIRE, *Morope*.

CAPE HENRY, Aug. 15

After twenty five years of a revolution, which has ensanguined Europe, and carried its ravages into the new as well as the old world, the European Powers have at last concluded a general Peace.

Of the conditions of the treaty signed at Paris on the 30th of May we are still ignorant. All we know is, that a new Constitution, on the principles of representative government, has been adopted; that the ancient dynasty of the Bourbons has been restored, &c. Whatever may be the result of the late occurrences in Europe, they deeply interest those nations which have asserted their independence in the New World, and particularly

Hayti, from its political and commercial situation. Under these circumstances, we think it our duty to perform the task we have undertaken, by informing our fellow-citizens of all that interests them, and declaring our opinions, our fears, and our hopes.

A brilliant day of happiness seems to dawn upon the world; the glory and renown of a great and magnanimous sovereign have resounded from the frozen extremities of the North to our burning and distant climate. A nation equally great and generous, a philanthropic people, whose valour and enlightened state have more than once fixed the destinies of the world, give their benevolent aid to render nations free and happy. Will monarchs, re-established on their thrones, after being instructed in the school of adversity, do less than sovereigns crowned with the wreaths of victory? It is natural to think, that, after a long and cruel experience of heavy misfortunes and dreadful vicissitudes, after the torrents of blood which have polluted her soil, France must sigh for the advantages and repose of peace. It is to be presumed that re-animating principles and liberal ideas must have excluded the monstrous and devastating system of conquest, which had brought that country to the brink of destruction.

The chimerical and ambitious project of universal empire, which tended to the subjugation of every people, having disappeared with its abominable author, the greater part of those men who governed France being doubtless convinced of the illusory nature of their projects, and fatigued by adversity, have no doubt, adopted more just and humane sentiments. The need of repairing their losses, and of restoring the prosperity of their families, must make them desirous of peace, stability, and commerce.

Our implacable enemy no longer exists. The execrable Buonaparte, who in vain endeavoured to exterminate us, has been overcome by the efforts of the Allies. Europe, as fortunate as ourselves, has just shaken off for ever his tyrannical yoke. We are proud of having overcome his satellites, and of never having entered into any treaty with him, whatever were his proposals, and we may justly congratulate ourselves in having aided in the liberation of Europe by our perseverance in repelling his perfidious offers, and by the valour with which we fought and destroyed his armies.

We never would enter into any treaty with a monster who wished to exterminate us, or impose on us that yoke which we have for every cast off. No—never would we have bowed our heads under that frightful yoke which we had broken! Never would we have yielded, or have acquiesced in any condition which would have injured our political rights; and we should have preferred extermination to the loss of that liberty and that independence which we have gained by twenty-five years of combats, of sacrifices and of blood!

With the same rights, we have not the same reasons, for the refusing the offers which the Monarch who governs France may make to our beloved Sovereign, he not having endeavoured, like Buonaparte, to destroy and again enslave us. We are even persuaded, that if sincere pacific proposals were made to the Monarch who reigns over us so gloriously, and who is so much beloved by his people, he would seize the opportunity of re-establishing, in a solid and durable manner, connections of commerce and alliance compatible with the safety and independence of his kingdom.

A treaty of commerce with one of the commercial States of Europe could not but be advantageous both to us and the contracting party. A slight glance on Hayti would prove the advantages of such a treaty. Who is better able to manage such a negotiation than he whom wisdom, discernment, and entire devotion to the good of the Haytians, have so often distinguished, in the most critical moments—than him whose truly great and royal character, whose candour and good faith are the surest guarantees of treaties?

If we desire the advantages and repose of peace, we neither fear fatigues nor war

with all its horrors. In consequence of a false and imprudent policy, and of absurd speculations, dictated by sordid and rapacious interest, our enemies should again pollute our territory by their appearance on our shores, let our towns suddenly vanish, and the whole nation rise in arms!

Should certain colonies, our implacable enemies, still persist in their chimerical projects, and succeed in prevailing upon the actual Government of France to carry on war against us, let them place themselves at the head of the invaders; they shall be the first victims of our vengeance! We shall give no quarter—we shall take no prisoners; we desire to be treated in the same way ourselves, and the war must become a war of extermination. We shall then manifest to the whole world the sacrifices we are capable of making in defence of our wives, our children, our liberties; and independence.

Haytians!—Animate your hearts with all the enthusiasm, and energy which are the guarantees of victory! Remember the horrible, barbarous, and perfidious treatment we have suffered! Shall our country be once more laid waste? Shall we ourselves be degraded by the base traffickers in human flesh into herds of cattle, to be sold or slaughtered as the interest or caprice of our oppressors may dictate? If we cannot secure to our country the full and permanent enjoyment of the precious blessings of liberty, of independence, rather let our country be converted into a vast desert, or an immense burial-ground, where heaps of dead bodies, composed of ourselves and our enemies, may attest to future ages our glory and their punishment!

During the eleven years we have enjoyed independence, we have carefully cultivated the best means of national defence; we have been constantly occupied in constructing impregnable fortresses on the summits of our inaccessible rocks, and in providing them with formidable artillery. The citadel Henry alone (eternal monument of the glory, the genius, and the love of his Majesty for his people!) is supplied with provisions and warlike stores of all kinds for a considerable period. This celebrated fortress, erected on the top of the Ferrieres, unequalled in the New World by the immensity of its works, is without a rival in Europe, with respect to its inaccessible situation and its vast and tremendous rocks. This bulwark of independence is of itself equivalent to an army of one hundred thousand men.

Our troops of the line are completely organised and disciplined, our brave militia, both of the towns and the country, from the age of twelve to sixty, are in arms, and ready to co-operate with the army in the destruction of the common enemy on the first signal of attack. We are perfectly acquainted with the most essential points of our defence, as well as with the nature of the war which may be carried on against us. Whilst our regular troops will be employed in the defence of our fortresses, and the passes and defiles in the mountains, our militia shall signalise their patriotism and their courage by multiplying all the stratagems of war, by lying in ambush, by unexpected and rapid attacks, by cutting off the roads, by barricading the narrow passages, and by posting themselves in advantageous positions from whence, without any danger to themselves they may be enabled to annoy, confound and deal havoc and destruction among their invaders.

Haytians!—War is nothing to us, conducted and guided by the great man whom Divine Providence has sent to watch over our destinies. Let our regards be continually turned towards him; let him be at all times our magnet and our rallying point; then we shall be invincible. Oh, my friends! how glorious is it to die for one's King and country, and leave to posterity an unblemished reputation, and the recollection of an honourable death!

It is in vain that our tyrants shall entertain the foolish hope of disuniting us. Their appearance will be the signal of our union. Who is there that can now deceive us respecting our true interests? Who can be deluded by the deceitful promises of an enemy whom we know by ex-

perience? No, no! if we must be at war, let us be free and independent.—*Vive le Roi, Vive la Liberté, Vive l'indépendance.*
Signed by order, HEUREAUX.

[From the *Quebec Gazette.*]

The American Government has published the papers relating to the late negotiations at Ghent. We confess that we have seen these papers with feelings of some satisfaction and much regret; satisfaction that we can now say that the honour of the British Government is pledged to do something for the British interests in North America, and regret that that something is so little.

The Indians are to be made independent of both nations. This is perfectly just, and would, under certain circumstances, greatly add to the security of these Provinces. The Lakes are to be exclusively British. On these subjects we must be permitted to ask, how long they would retain their independence in the event of another war, if the communication with them should be in the power of the enemy? The sole communication for military purposes, with the Indians and the Lakes, is the river St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Kingston, and from Niagara to Fort Erie; and the Americans are to be permitted to remain in possession of one of its banks! The enemy has hitherto been prevented from interrupting this communication by the thinness of the settlements on their side, the consequent badness of the roads, and difficulty of supplying a large force. The possession of the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Kingston, and the power of supplying themselves, and operating on that frontier, by the roads now existing, and from Lake Champlain, has been worth a large force to them during the whole of the war; it has caused us to parcel our force to support the line of communication between Lake St. Francis and Kingston, and keep a great proportion of it to protect the base of that line in the vicinity of Montreal.

The position of Canada, relatively to the United States, with its present boundaries, is an extraordinary one; so much so, that intelligent military men have pronounced it incapable of defence, much beyond Quebec. The miserable state of the enemy's preparations, the superiority which we then had on the Lakes, the good disposition of the inhabitants, and the prudent conduct of the Commander of the Forces, alone saved it. The waste of means in protecting and conveying supplies by a communication of 500 miles adjoining the whole way to the enemy's frontier, is conceivable only to those whom experience has made acquainted with the fact, or who are habituated to reflection; and whenever the communication by the Lakes become interrupted, the supply of any force further advanced on the line becomes utterly impracticable. The enemy derives his supplies either by the Lakes, upon which an army can effect nothing, or from a settled country a long way in his rear, protected by his army, a country covered with woods, and a militia more effective than the best troops in such a country, always ready for the protection of their property and their homes. Under such circumstances, the weakness of an army beyond a certain point is to be counted by its numbers.

We scruple not to say, that, whenever that part of the State of New York extending to the St. Lawrence between Lake Ontario and Champlain shall be fully settled, the whole of Upper Canada must fall to the United States, and Lower Canada will not be defensible but at an expense of means far beyond its value. We had much rather see the Americans confirmed in the possession of Sackett's Harbour, Presqu'île, Detroit, and Michilimackinac, than in the possession of the tract of country just mentioned. Great Britain will always have the means of establishing a superiority on the Lakes, whenever she chooses to exert them, but she never will be able to drive the Americans out of that frontier when once fully settled, supported as they will be by the immense population of the back parts of the State of New York and adjoining States.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The following conjectures, relative to the Congress are now in circulation in Germany.

Poland to recover most of her provinces, and the title of kingdom; Saxony to be dismembered, and if she retain the title of Kingdom, it will be with great diminution of territory; Prussia and Bavaria to occupy the left bank of the Rhine; the Duchies of Juliers and Berg to be incorporated with Prussia; Brabant to be definitively united to Holland; Germany again to become an Empire, but the Circles will have Provincial Assemblies, and there will be a States General, under the name of a Diet; the Queich will be the frontier between France and Germany; the fortress of Mentz will be ceded to the King of Bavaria; fortresses will be erected on the other side of the Rhine, to oppose to those of France; some articles in the Treaty of Paris will be explained, and troops of the Germanic Body will be placed on an uniform footing.

Nuremberg, Oct. 6.—If we may judge by several reports, the Congress of Vienna will finally determine the future residence of Napoleon Buonaparte. At Paris, it is believed to be quite certain, that Buonaparte will be removed after the Congress; the Duke of Berri, it is said, obtained this on his last visit to England, and it seems absolutely necessary for the future security of the repose of Europe; several places, it is said, have been proposed for his residence, among others the Island of St. Lucie.

CURIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY.—At the Chester Assizes, *Henry Rigby*, aged 29, a cotton-spinner, from Manchester, was indicted for bigamy, he having, on the 10th of October, 1812, married Isabella Fleming, at the parish church of Wigao, in Lancashire, his former wife, Sarah Kelsall, whom he married in 1804, being still living. A copy of the marriage register, in each instance, was put in and sworn to, and witnesses examined in support of the prosecution. The prisoner being asked what he had to say, made rather a long and curious defence. He began by stating, that he was left to himself at an early age, and became acquainted with his first wife a very short time previous to their marriage; that her father was at that time, unknown to him, under sentence of transportation, in Lancaster Castle, for felony, where he remained till the expiration of his sentence, that he then went to Carlisle, where he invited the prisoner and his wife, promising to provide for them; but when he arrived, he was coldly received by old Kelsall, who accused him of stealing his daughter, 'he was sure she would never have married such an ill-looking, blink-eyed, round-shouldered—as he was!' That the old man (Kelsall) afterwards took his wife from him, and got him turned out of his employ; and his wife, through the persuasion of her father, declared she would not live with him; that she stripped his premises in his absence, quitted him, and went on a roving cruise of seven months to Dumfries, when she returned, and confessed to him that she had been living the greater part of that time as a prostitute. After he had taken to her again, her behaviour became worse than before; she refused to do any thing for him, and continually beat the children, if he took the least notice of them, tauntingly assuring him they were none of his; that she was tired of his company; and would rather see his back than his face. His wife again quitted him, and after an absence of two years and a half, returned, and presented him with a fine boy, fifteen months old. This trifling error he likewise overlooked; but still her conduct was so bad, that he could not endure it. On one occasion she turned him out of the house, and got a number of men to ill-use him, urging them to throw him into a pond. He had been advised to put a halter round her neck, and sell her; but he gravely assured the Court, he could not think of doing any such thing; as his conscience would not allow him to palm so arrant a vixen on any man whatever.—The simple manner in which he recited his catalogue of grievances, frequently excited the risible features of the Bench and auditory. The Judge summed up the evidence, and as both marriages were fully proved, the Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of *Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of Sixpence, and to be imprisoned twelve months in the Common Gaol.*

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IN consequence of the Vice-President in Council's directions by a Notification of the 21st ultimo, that the Civil Authorities in the respective Districts should cause the Public Thanksgiving on the 27th Instant, for the Blessings of Peace in Europe, to be observed in the most Solemn and Religious manner, Public Notice is hereby given by the Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, that on the said day no trade or handicraft whatsoever, will be permitted within their jurisdiction, in consequence of which, all shops, ware-houses, stalls, working-places, &c. are to be kept shut, and that especially during the performance of Divine Service, or before 12 o'clock at noon, it will under no pretext whatever be permitted to carry about for sale, articles of any kind whatever—the transgressors of which order will be liable to a fine or corporeal punishment, as circumstances may admit of.

On the same penalty, all persons are prohibited from making noise in the streets, or permitting their children to do so, so as to cause the least disturbance of the solemnity of the day or the religious ceremonies.—The Baillieu and other Officers of Police being charged to enforce the strictest compliance with the above order.

And that no person may plead ignorance thereof, these presents will be published in the English, Dutch, Chinese, and Native Languages, as usual.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, 21st July, 1815.

DE Vice President in Rade goedgevonden hebbende by Notificatie van den 21ste Juny j. l. de Plaatselyke autoriteiten in alle Districten te gelasten om zorg te dragen dat de op den 27ste dezer bepaalde Algemene Dankzegging voor de zegen aan Europa door de Vrede geschonken, op de meest mogelyke Solemnele en Gods-dienstige wyze worde gehouden.

Zo is het dat President en Magistraten van Batavia gelasten en bevelen by dezen dat op de voorsz: dag binnen hunne Jurisdietie alle Neringen en Handteringen van wataard ook zullen stil staan en gevolge'yk alle Winkels, Pakhuizen, Kramen, Opstallen, Werkplaatsen, Fabrieken &c: moeten gesloten blyven, en dat Speciaal gedurende de Openbare Gods-dienst-oefeningen of wel voor Twaalf uren des Middags geen Koop of Eetwaren hoe ook genaamd langs de Straaten zullen mogen worden uitgevent op poene ener Geld Boete of Corporele Straffe naar Exigentie van zaken.

Zullende mede aan de voorsz: Poenali-teit sujet zyn alle die genen welke door het maken van geraas op de Straat of wel door hunne Kinderen daarin niet tegen te gaan, oorzaak worden dat de Plechtigheid dier Dag op de allergeeringste wyze worde gestoord, of de uitvoering der Openbare Gods-dienst-oeffeningen verhinderd.

Zynde de Strikste Surveillance over de nakoming dezer Order aan de Heer Bail-luw en Dienaren van Politie aanbevolen.

En op dat niemand hier van onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden zal deze als na gewoonte in de Engelsche, Holland-sche, Chinese en Inlandsche Talen worden gepubliceert.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistraten.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

Batavia den 21ste July 1815.

